



Daily Report

China

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Urges SRV Pullout, Rejects Accusations

OW2704080788 Beijing XINHUA in English
0734 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated here today that Vietnam should withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible, and participate in the process of political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The spokesman said this at a weekly newsbriefing here this afternoon.

Responding to a question on how to comment on a Vietnamese accusation on China of attempting to obstruct a meeting between Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, the spokesman said that the groundless accusation made by Vietnam is beneath refutation.

He said that China always respects and supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk in his efforts to seek a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

As the aggressor, Vietnam is in no position to criticize others and cannot pretend to be a nonparty, he said, adding that Vietnam should hold direct talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Regrets Japan's Okuno's Remarks

OW2704103088 Beijing XINHUA in English
0930 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) — It is astonishing and "very regrettable" that Seisuke Okuno, director-general of National Land Agency of Japan has made remarks in disregard of historical facts and diplomatic courtesy, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.

Answering a questions at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon, the spokesman said that Okuno's remarks not only hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and people of other Asian countries that were submitted to Japanese aggression during World War II, but also impaired Japan's image in the world.

On April 22, Okuno visited Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine in his cabinet member capacity, and sought to reverse history's verdict on World War II, Japan's war of aggression. He also said some impolite words regarding a Chinese leader.

Asked whether China is satisfied with the policies adopted by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita since he took office, the spokesman said, "It is China's set policy to develop friendly relations and cooperation

with Japan. I am sure if both the Chinese and Japanese sides act in accordance with the Sino-Japanese joint declaration as well as the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the friendly relations between the two countries will strengthened."

Views Stand on Indian Border, Spratlys

OW2704110388 Beijing XINHUA in English
1012 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated here today China's persistent stand on solving the Sino-Indian boundary question and on the issue of Nansha Islands.

With regard to the boundary question between China and India, the spokesman said that the Chinese Government will never recognize the illegal "McMahon line" and the so-called Arunachal Pradesh.

However, he said, China is willing to solve the question in line with the principle of mutual understanding and accomodation and bring about a fair and reasonable settlement through friendly consultations.

Before the settlement, he said, China wants to maintain peace and stability along the border. China is also willing to develop exchanges with India in the fields of economy, trade, culture and personnel.

The spokesman said that China's sovereignty over Nansha Islands is indisputable. The conflict on March 14 around the islands was solely provoked by Vietnam, he added.

After the incident, he said, in the spirit of humanitarianism China permitted Vietnamese ships with Red Cross flags to go to the area for rescue operations.

But Vietnam abused China's goodwill and put Red Cross flags on all the military vessels which were sent to the island for continuous occupation, he said.

Vietnam must stop its provocations and withdraw its personnel from the islands and reefs it has illegally occupied, he said.

Asked whether China's position regarding arms embargo, an issue now under the United Nations consultations, has been changed after the recent Iran-U.S. clash in the Gulf, the spokesman said that the report on the change of China's position on this question is incorrect. "China's position remains unchanged," he said.

He said that China supports all proposals and initiatives conducive to the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 598 and putting an early end to the Iran-Iraq war.

In response to the question whether China will continue to aid the Afghan resistance forces after an agreement on the Afghan issue was signed, the spokesman said that he believed that it is a matter of course for the justice-upholding countries and people in the world to support the Afghan people in their just struggle against foreign aggression.

"We hope that the Soviet Union will withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan within the time limit set by the Geneva accord," he added.

Announces Burmese Minister's Visit
OW2704105788 Beijing XINHUA in English
0959 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung will pay a goodwill visit to China between May 4 and 9 at the invitation Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Announces Irish President's Visit
OW2704104088 Beijing XINHUA in English
0958 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—President Patrick Hillery of Ireland and his wife will pay a state visit to China between May 8 and 15 at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a news briefing here this afternoon.

Cambodian, Afghan Similarities Discussed
HK2704134888 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Apr 88 p 6

[Article by Bi Zhou (1801 1813) and Tong Chang (6639 2490): "Are There Any 'Basic Differences'?"]

[Text] In the wake of the Geneva Agreement on the political solution to the Afghan issue being signed it is quite natural that people turn their attention to a political solution to the Cambodian issue to find out what Vietnam is going to do. Not long ago Ho The Lan, deputy director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Information Department, told reporters during a news conference that there are "basic differences" between the Cambodian and Afghan issues. This statement implies that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian issue in the same way as the Afghan issue is being resolved.

Everybody is clearly aware that the Cambodian issue and the Afghan issue are a pair of twins and there are no "basic differences" between them.

Just as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan gave rise to the Afghan issue, the invasion of Cambodia by the Vietnamese gave rise to the Cambodian issue. In the hope of dominating Southeast Asia the Vietnamese staged a

massive operation to invade Cambodia 9 years ago, and today more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops are still stationed in the country. As the Vietnamese invasion troops have burned, killed, and looted everywhere, the sovereignty of the formerly peaceful Cambodia has been violated, the country's economy has been destroyed, many Cambodians have been killed, and many others have been forced to flee the country and live in exile as refugees abroad. More and more Cambodian patriots are forced to take up arms to fight against the Vietnamese invaders. Since the first day when the Vietnamese troops intruded into Cambodia, a life-and-death battle against aggression has been waged on the Cambodian battlefield between the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces on the one hand and the Vietnamese invasion troops and Heng Samrin's troops on the other. As the war drags on the Cambodian people who fight to salvage the nation are becoming stronger and stronger, while the aggressors have fallen into hopeless straits. How closely the development of the Cambodian issue is similar to what has happened in Afghanistan!

From the very beginning, Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia met with strong condemnation and opposition by the international community. Vietnam has had to sit in the defendant's seat for invading Cambodia during every UN General Assembly since 1979. Every year the UN General Assembly adopts without exception a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan and all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This fully indicates that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia is as unpopular as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Cambodian issue has left Vietnam in an isolated position in the world.

World opinion suggested long ago that the key to a political solution to the Cambodian issue lies in the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, just as the solution to the Afghan issue lies in the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. There is no other way out. According to the Geneva Agreement the Soviet Union will have to withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan in 9 months as from 15 May. A Soviet Foreign Ministry official recently noted that the Geneva Agreement on the Afghan issue has set a precedent for solving the Cambodian issue. In view of the Soviet Union's special relations with Vietnam it is self-evident that the Soviet Union can play a special part in bringing about a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. The Vietnamese authorities must not obstinately stick to their wrong course and turn a deaf ear to the just demand of the international community, but give up their argument about the "basic differences" and withdraw their troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. Otherwise they will have to pay a still higher price as the war drags on.

United States & Canada

U.S. Evangelist Billy Graham Visits Shanghai
OW2704031888 Beijing XINHUA in English
1515 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—The U.S. evangelist The Reverend Billy Graham said here today that "I

have been impressed deeply by the friendly feelings of the Chinese people and seen the effort they have made in modernizing their country."

He said he would convey his good impression of China to the U.S. leaders and people after returning home, and contribute his bit to promoting the friendship of the two countries.

On April 24, Graham gave two sermons at two Shanghai churches.

Graham arrived in the city on April 22 after visiting Beijing and Huaiyin County in Jiangsu Province.

U.S. Foundation Intends To Make Contribution
OW261348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—Top officials from one of the United States' largest private foundations has expressed their intention to help China, said today's "CHINA DAILY".

The president and vice president and one board member from the MacArthur Foundation visited academic and government institutions in Beijing last week and are now in Shanghai, making a preliminary assessment of how their organization might make a contribution in China, the paper said.

Although it is only nine years old, the foundation also has well-established programs in environmental protection, peace and security studies, public health and gerontology.

The delegation's visit here represents "quite a big departure for the MacArthur Foundation," according to historian Frederic Wakeman, president of the U.S. Social Sciences Research Council.

Although the foundation has funded some projects abroad, the establishment of a sustained program in China would be its first major involvement outside U.S. borders, the paper said quoting Wakeman.

The delegation members have been impressed by China's rapid rate of development, he said, "and the consensus is there should be a presence here." He characterized the current visit as exploratory, to determine areas in which the foundation might be useful in a long-term sense.

The delegation is being hosted by the Chinese Association for International Understanding, the paper said.

Canada Donates Telephone Board for Asian Games
SK2704064788 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 13 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The North Canada Telecommunications Company Ltd has donated a DMS-100 digital and program-control telecommunications switch board to the organizational committee of the 11th Asian Games. A ceremony for the donation was held in the Changcheng Hotel on 12 April. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades from the municipal level organs, including Zhu Xuefan, Chen Xitong, Cheng Siyuan, Li Menghua, Rong Gaotang, Liao Hui, He Zhenliang, and Zhang Baifa.

The equipment is worth \$3.5 million and will be set up at the Tucheng Telephone Bureau which has been designated as a telecommunications center for the 11th Asian Games. It will be put into operation in September 1989. During the games, the switch board will be merged into the telephone network of Beijing Municipality and will be connected with some dozen stadiums and gymnasiums.

Sino-Canadian Joint Spirits Venture Set Up
OW2704041288 Beijing XINHUA in English
1525 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Shanghai, April 26 (XINHUA)—A Sino-Canadian joint venture, designed to produce 1 million crates of champagne, whisky, and other Western wines annually, will be set up in Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone.

A contract for the Shanghai Seagram Limited was signed here on Monday by representatives of the China Distillery in Shanghai and the Seagram (China) Ltd of Canada.

The 6-million-U.S.-dollar capital registered will be equally invested by 2 sides.

Now, design on the joint venture has begun, said Mao Zhaoxian, deputy manager of the Shanghai Sugar, Cigarette and Wine Corporation. Construction will start half a year later.

Seagram Limited, with a history of more than 100 years, operates in 27 countries, and the Shanghai Seagram Limited will be the first enterprise with Seagram investment in China.

The Shanghai Seagram Limited will be the third joint venture involving Canadian investment in this Chinese city.

Northeast Asia

ROK Ruling Party Loses Assembly Majority
OW2704115988 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—South Korea's ruling party has failed to retain a National Assembly majority in elections indicating a political setback for President No Tae-u's government.

According to reports reaching here today, with nearly 95 percent of the votes counted, the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held only 86 of the 224 seats while 128 candidates from three major opposition parties were assured of election.

The ruling DJP will still have the largest number of seats in the National Assembly, but it fell short of securing majority control. The DJP held 160 out of the 276 seats in the outgoing National Assembly.

According to South Korea's recently revised elections law, 244 of the seats in the 299-seat parliament are decided by direct vote, and the remaining 75 are distributed proportionally among parties winning more than five seats each. The party winning most seats in the direct election receives 38 of the 75.

With the proportional seats added, election analysts say, the ruling DJP will have 124 representatives in the Assembly; Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy will have 72, Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party 58, and the new Democratic Republican Party 35.

Tuesday's elections were seen as the first test of public confidence for the DJP of No Tae-u who won a narrow victory with only 36 percent support in last December's presidential elections.

Liaoning Expands Border Trade With DPRK

SK2704054088 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] According to information released by the provincial border trade corporation a few days ago, since 1981 when Liaoning Province restored its border trade with the DPRK's North Pyongan Province, friendship and economic ties between the two provinces have been promoted through the exchange of commodities and delegations. Commodities currently exported by Liaoning Province to North Pyongan Province include grain, edible oil, tires, cotton cloth, polyester fiber cloth, and [words indistinct], more than 60 in variety. The annual volume of imports and exports averages 20 million yuan. In the past 2 years, our province has expanded the production of local industrial products. Last year, the province exported some 7 million yuan worth of industrial products produced by local enterprises. While developing the border trade, the two provinces have given possible supports to each other by supplying the other with items each urgently needed for its production and livelihood, in addition to normally exchanging commodities.

Japanese Prime Minister on History, Relations

OW2704030088 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said today that there is no change in the understanding of the Japanese Government of the history as shown in the Japan-China Joint Statement, JIJI PRESS reported.

Takeshita made the statement in response to the interpellation by Socialist Party Dietman Yoshikichi Hirose on the erroneous remarks made by Seisuke Okuno, National Land Agency director general, recently.

Hirose demanded that the prime minister exercise his authority to dismiss Okuno.

Okuno said last Friday at the Diet that "Japan was not the aggressor" in World War II and "had fought to protect itself." He also uttered very impolite words against a Chinese leader.

China and South Korea reacted sharply to Okuno's remarks, criticizing the Japanese cabinet member for defending Japan's war crimes during the war.

Takeshita said he felt "very sorry" for Director General Okuno's remarks which have incurred critical response from the Chinese press.

"The Government has not in the least changed its understanding of the history as shown in the Japan-China Joint Statement," he said.

Japanese Foreign Minister To Visit in April

OW2704050988 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 (XINHUA) — Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday that Japan and China should make efforts to develop their friendship.

He made the remark in an interview with Japanese reporters here today in advance of his visit to China at the end of this month.

Uno said, "We hope to continue such relations forever," and pass along this hope to future generations.

He said he intends to use his forthcoming talks with his Chinese counterpart, as a firm foundation for future Japanese-Chinese friendship.

Uno said that it was regrettable that Seisuke Okuno, the National Land Agency director general, made an objectionable speech on April 22 in the Diet (Parliament), just on the eve of his visit to China.

Okuno claimed that Japan was not an aggressor during the Second World War and that Japan should not allow itself to be manipulated by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

Uno said that most Japanese, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, attach great importance to Japanese-Chinese friendship.

Trade Deficit With Japan Reduced Last Year
HK2704064488 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] China's trade deficit with Japan was reduced by 51.9 percent last year to \$3.68 billion, but it still accounts for 98 percent of the country's total of \$3.75 billion in foreign trade deficit.

Imports from Japan dropped last year while exports increased by 33.9 percent, partly because of increased prices for oil products.

But compared with the 1985 figure, China's exports to Japan in 1987 rose by only 4.7 percent, said Ma Chengsan, a senior researcher at the International Trade Institute in Beijing.

In a report prepared for the fourth Sino-Japanese Non-Governmental People-to-People Forum to be held later this week, Ma reported a considerable increase in Japanese investment in China last year. He said Japan set up a total of 111 new joint ventures, co-operation projects and enterprises solely founded with Japanese capital.

According to mutual contracts for these businesses, the total investment volume is about \$300 million, an increase of 41 percent over the previous year, but still below the 1985 level when Japan opened a total of 127 investment projects in China with a total contract volume of \$470 million.

Increased Japanese investment in China was only one of the results of the rising value of the Japanese yen, which encouraged direct investment abroad, Ma said.

And Japanese businessmen are still not active about investing in China, he said. China hopes Japan can take advantage of China's new export-oriented coastal development strategy, especially its ample labour resources.

A major task in the development of Sino-Japanese trade is to set up a relationship of mutual benefit. We have proposed in the past the establishment of an economic relationship between China and Japan by taking into consideration Japan's capital and technology and China's resources and labour forces. But our real superiority lies in our labour force instead of natural resources," Ma said.

In order to import advanced technology and equipment from Japan, he said, China must first increase its exports in order to gain foreign exchange earnings so that it can afford to import more.

China hopes Japan will further open its home market to Chinese products by cutting down customs duties and increasing import quotas, he said. China also wants Japan to abandon its restrictions on technical exports to China.

Otherwise, he stressed, Japan's exports of technology and equipment will be affected, the competitiveness of Japanese goods on the Chinese market weakened, and the establishment of a mutually benefiting relationship between the two countries impeded.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnam Said Facing Difficulties in Cambodia
HK2704030188 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Apr 88 p 6

[Dispatch by reporter Liu Aicheng (0491 1947 2052): "Son Sen Says Vietnamese Troops Are Facing Increasingly Greater Difficulties in the Cambodian Battlefield"]

[Text] Son Sen, commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea says that Vietnamese troops are facing increasingly greater difficulties in the Cambodian battlefield. In the 10th dry season, which will soon be over, the Vietnamese troops can neither seal off the border, nor eliminate or destroy the resistance forces of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea inside Cambodia. On the contrary, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has actively attacked the Vietnamese troops. Thus, the situation on the battlefield is more advantageous to the resistance forces of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

Commander in Chief Son Sen spoke to Chinese reporters in an interview early this week. He pointed out that during this dry season, the Vietnamese troops have mobilized the Heng Samrin troops to seal off the border, and transferred the main forces to the interior of Cambodia with the intention of concentrating their military strength on eliminating and destroying the opposition forces of Democratic Kampuchea inside Cambodia. However, the morale of the Vietnamese troops is very low and their fighting ability has declined. With the support and aid of the masses of people and the patriotic soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has continuously attacked the bases of the Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia, destroyed important transportation lines, disintegrated the puppet Cambodian regime, and expanded its own military bases. Thus, the strategy of the Vietnamese troops cannot be implemented. He also pointed out that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has even taken advantage of the opportunity of the main force of Vietnamese troops having been transferred to the interior, and the border being guarded by Heng Samrin troops, to vigorously develop and expand the frontier battlefields, and to increase the number of channels connecting with the interior. In the frontier battlefields, the Heng Samrin troops are suffering from a shortage of supplies; and they are dissatisfied with the Vietnamese troops and have low morale. Under the propaganda attacks of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, the puppet army can be easily destroyed in one blow.

Commander in chief Son Sen said that in view of the current situation, the Vietnamese troops are facing increasingly greater difficulties in the Cambodian battlefield.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Interviewed
OW2704050588 Beijing XINHUA in English
1537 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Wellington, April 26 (XINHUA) — New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said today his country "sees itself as South Pacific and to some extent Asia-orientated."

Speaking to XINHUA during an interview, Marshall said Europe to New Zealand trade was not what it was 15 years ago.

With Britain joining the Common Market in 1972, New Zealand was deprived of what was virtually full trade access to the British market, which it had been enjoying for about 100 years.

Being basically an agricultural country, whose external economy depends mainly on the export of primary produce, New Zealand has since been placed in an increasingly disadvantageous trade position in face of the protectionist policy of the European Community.

"As time passes, we are farther and farther away from them," Marshall said, adding, "We see ourselves much closer related to Asia than was the case."

He said New Zealand had developed increasing trading activities with Japan, South Korea, China, and ASEAN countries, "because they are closer to us, the markets are larger, and transport costs are, therefore, smaller than they were with West Europe."

"In the case of China, particularly, the economic changes which it is making are very encouraging in terms of trade access," he said.

He described New Zealand's relations with China as "most exciting" and said he was looking forward keenly to his visit to the country in November.

Writer Presents Book to Australian Embassy
OW261124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—Australian Ambassador David Sadleir received copies of the book "A Glimpse of Australia" from a Chinese journalist here today.

The book was written by Zhang Songjia, former deputy editor in chief of the "ECONOMIC DAILY" and now director general of the "BUILDING MATERIALS

JOURNAL". Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Vice-Chairwoman Lei Jieqiong of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress wrote prefaces for the book.

The Australian ambassador and Zhang Songjia spoke at a book-presenting ceremony at the Australian Embassy.

Lei Jieqiong who is also vice-president of the China Association for International Understanding was present on the occasion.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Anniversary of Doctors in Tanzania Featured
OW261406 Beijing XINHUA in English 0053 GMT
26 Apr 88

["Chinese Doctors Win High Praise in Tanzania (by Liu Yegang)" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 25 (XINHUA) — "Miracle-working doctors", "ambassadors in white", "the best representatives of Great China", these are appraisals by the Tanzanian people for the Chinese doctors after they have worked in Tanzania successively for 20 years.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare Aaron Chiduo spoke highly of the Chinese doctors at a reception held by the Tanzanian Government today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the sending of a Chinese doctors team to Tanzania.

He said the Chinese doctors have done "tremendous and selfless contributions" to the health of Tanzanians and the medical development of the country and thus won sincere respect and full trust of the local people.

More than 700 Chinese doctors have successively worked in 12 provinces in mainland Tanzania in the past 20 years. They have treated a total of several million patients. In spite of very difficult working conditions, most of the Chinese doctors have been working hard in remote mountainous areas.

Apart from treating patients, the Chinese doctors have trained a number of local doctors and nurses and contributed a lot to the building of a pharmaceutical factory in the country.

The patients treated by the Chinese doctors include Tanzania's former President Julius Nyerere, Secretary General of the ruling Revolutionary Party Rashidi Kawawa, other high-ranking officials and foreign diplomats.

In a message of congratulations to the Chinese doctors, Mr Kawawa said the "Chinese doctors team has become part of Tanzanians" as the Chinese are sharing comforts and hardships with the Tanzanians. Mr Nyerere once also said that the Chinese doctors "are the most welcomed in Tanzania" when he received some of them.

A lot of mothers in the country have named their children after the names of Chinese doctors for both the mother and child were saved by them.

Whenever a Chinese doctors team was to leave for home after finishing its mission, the local residents, young and old, always saw them off reluctantly in tears.

Commenting on the Chinese doctors' popularity among the local people, a high-ranking government official said: "This is because they treat Tanzanians equally like their own brothers". "Can you find any other country that sends doctors continuously for 20 years to a poor country like ours?" he asked.

Envoy Presents Sports Equipment to Mauritania
OW2704072688 Beijing XINHUA in English
1352 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Nouakchott, April 26 (XINHUA) — China presented a batch of sports gear to the Mauritanian Government in a ceremony at the Olympic Stadium here today.

The gifts from China's State Physical Culture and Sports Commission included footballs, volleyballs, basketballs, shoes, and sportswear.

Among those present at the ceremony were Cui Jie, the Chinese ambassador, and Sidi Yeslem, technology and science adviser to the Mauritanian Ministry of Public Service, Travel, Youth, and Sports.

West Europe

Wu Xueqian Meets Italian Visitors in Beijing
OW261122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met here today Filippini Arturo, president of Italy's Toulia Restaurant Group, Laura Biagiotti, a famous Italian fashion designer, and their parties.

The Toulia Restaurant Group opened "Toulia-Beijing" Restaurant, the first authentic Italian Venetian restaurant in the Chinese capital, in cooperation with the Beijing International Hotel here yesterday.

Biagiotti is here to stage the first Italian fashion show in Beijing.

Cultural Exchange Plan With Turkey Signed
OW261030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1004 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—The Governments of China and Turkey signed a cultural exchange plan for 1988, 1989 and 1990 here today.

East Europe

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Visits China

Interviewed on Visit

OW260918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0619 GMT
25 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (XINHUA)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said tonight he will attempt to acquaint himself with Chinese leaders' views on issues of mutual interest during his visit to China.

Loncar told XINHUA at the Belgrade airport before departing for China that the visit, scheduled for April 25-29, offers him an opportunity to personally seek Chinese leaders' views on the issues of negotiations and detente, the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries, indebtedness in the developing world and the rising technological revolution.

It is of prime importance for Yugoslavia to seek China's views in a world where great changes are now taking place, he said.

Loncar said he will also have wide-ranging talks with new Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on bilateral and international issues.

Loncar pointed out the ever-expanding relations between Yugoslavia and China and expressed the hope that their economic ties will grow to the level desired by both sides.

Loncar said the China visit is his first as foreign minister, but he last travelled to China two years ago.

The visit is part of the exchange of visits by the two countries' leaders. In 1984, then Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited Yugoslavia.

Talks With Qian Qichen

LD261104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (TANJUG) — Yugoslav and Chinese assessments of the main strategic trends in the world and their main orientations and characteristic were the center of attention at today's talks between Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign minister.

The two sides devoted special attention the ongoing dialogue between the United States and the USSR. The two ministers, who are meeting for the first time in this position, though they have met twice before, assessed that the trend toward dialogue was a positive one and that it had already brought about a certain degree of detente in the world, as well as widening the scope for the activities of other countries.

The Yugoslav and Chinese foreign ministers expressed hope that future negotiations between the two superpowers would be successful. However, they also said that it was necessary for other members of the international community to join the dialogue, that is, that the present international processes should take place through a multipolar, not a bipolar, dialogue, and through cooperation of all factors of the international community. This is because, as it was said, bipolarity cannot ensure that the process of negotiations, cooperation, and constructive dealing with problems overcomes the processes of competition, confrontation, and exclusiveness.

Loncar and Qian established that recently there have been prominent processes of countries establishing ties on a regional basis. Through regional cooperation emancipation of countries and regions is brought about and the readiness of small countries to take part in dealing with the world problems is also manifested, particularly those problems that directly affect them and their regions.

In the talks special mention was made of the activities of nonaligned countries. The Chinese collocutor also presented his views on Chinese policy as being complementary with the policy of nonalignment.

After the talks Budimir Loncar said that his present visit was a "nonroutine one at a very challenging moment." He pointed out that he had also held talks with the Chinese foreign minister about arms control and the disarmament process, which should be stimulated through the work of the UN, in particular at the forthcoming third UN General Assembly session devoted to this question, as well as through other forums on the international scene.

The two sides also presented their views on the most important hotbeds of crisis in the world, in particular on the solving of the Afghan and Cambodian questions, as well as the Iraq-Iran war. Mention was also made of relations between developing countries and of the question of the transfer of technology from developed countries in order to assist the underdeveloped ones.

Both sides assessed that in their analyses of big world problems the two sides share close identical assessments and views.

Today Budimir Loncar is also expected to be received by Chinese Premier Li Peng. It is expected that during this meeting particular mention will be made of bilateral cooperation. Loncar will also hold talks with Wu Xueqian, vice president of the Chinese Government, who has until recently been Chinese foreign minister. Tomorrow Loncar and Qian will resume exchange of views on a series of regional questions and relations of the two countries with other countries.

Meets Li Peng, Wu Xueqian

OW2704022288 *Beijing XINHUA in English* 1443 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) — Premier Li Peng met Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, here this afternoon.

Li said: "China and Yugoslavia enjoy very good relations. We share identical or similar views not only on international issues but also on many other aspects.

"This is because our two socialist countries are conducting reform and seeking ways to build socialism which is suitable to our own countries' conditions," he said.

Li said Yugoslavia was the first country to free itself from the model of a highly centralized economy, and China can learn a lot from that.

Loncar said the relations between the two countries are good. The two countries should maintain their contacts at the highest level and at the same time continue to strengthen cooperation in other areas.

On bilateral economic relations, Li Peng said that, in addition to the continuous development of bilateral trade, the two countries also can expand technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

This afternoon, Vice Premier Wu Xueqian exchanged views with Loncar on international issues of common interest.

Wu briefed Loncar on China's foreign policy, saying that, at present, important world issues such as disarmament and peace cannot be solved only by the two superpowers.

Earlier, Loncar met China's new foreign minister, Qian Qichen, to exchange views on the present international situation and issues of common concern.

And this evening, Qian hosted a banquet for Loncar in the Great Hall of the People. In his speech, Qian spoke highly of Yugoslavia's important contribution to the nonaligned movement. Qian said China will continue to resolutely support the nonaligned movement.

Loncar said China and the nonaligned movement should, and can, play a more positive role in international affairs.

Hears Li Peng Praise

LD261742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (TANJUG)—Li Peng, member of the top party leadership, the Standing Committee of the CPC Politburo, and premier of the State Council, today paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its pioneering achievements in reforming socialism.

In talks today with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, the PRC premier stated that Yugoslavia was "the first among the socialist countries to free itself from the model of highly centralized economic planning" and embark on a path which suited its own reality.

China should learn from and make use of many aspects of Yugoslavia's experience, both positive and negative, said Li Peng. The Chinese official also stressed that Yugoslavia and China have "identical or similar stances and points of view not only toward international issues, but in many other respects." Both our countries, said Li Peng, are socialist and, in the process of construction, both are seeking a path which corresponds to their specific situation. Both are implementing reforms, but Yugoslavia embarked on them much earlier. In the assessment of Li Peng, Yugoslavia's experience in reforms has been of great importance for the other countries of the world as well.

In today's talks between Li Peng and Loncar particular attention was paid to bilateral economic cooperation which, it was stated, is growing. But with the value of mutual trade at \$270 million a year, it is not by a long way in keeping with the possibilities, potential, and needs of both countries. Both sides stated that greater possibilities exist for expanding forms of economic cooperation, for greater exchange, and for transfer of technology in both directions, since both Yugoslavia and China have made great achievements in certain branches which they can offer one another in equitable and mutually useful cooperation.

The host and his guest briefed each other on the situation in their countries.

Li Peng talked in detail about current Chinese aspirations for developing and strengthening reforms and strengthening China's opening up toward the world.

A series of topics connected with internal development, as well as international relations, was discussed by Li Peng and Loncar. Loncar was also received today by Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the State Council and former foreign minister, who put forward certain Chinese viewpoints on world events. Particular attention was paid to Chinese relations with the superpowers and China's place among the so-called big three. Wu stated that now important world issues, such as disarmament and peace, cannot be resolved by the superpowers alone.

Loncar assessed these talks as "interesting and useful."

The federal secretary continues talks tomorrow with Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign minister. He is Qian Qichen's first guest since the latter assumed his ministerial responsibility last month. In a toast at a banquet arranged this evening in honor of Federal Secretary Loncar, Qian stated that Yugoslavia had made an important contribution to the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, and stressed that China would continue resolutely to support that movement.

Exchange Agreement Signed With Polish Party
OW261224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—A two-year exchange agreement was signed here today between the China Democratic League and the Polish Democratic Party. The agreement, which covers the exchange of delegations and publications, will last until 1990.

The two sides also agreed to strengthen cooperation between experts in the fields of science, technology, education, culture, hygiene, ecology and environmental protection.

Qian Weichang, vice-chairman of the China Democratic League, and Marek Wieczorek, vice-chairman of the Polish Democratic Party, signed the agreement at the Diaoyutai Guest House.

Among those present on the occasion was Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the China Democratic League.

CPC Politburo Holds Plenums 15, 27 April
*OW2704070588 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0627 GMT 27 Apr 88*

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held its seventh and eighth plenary meetings in Beijing on the morning of 15 and 27 April respectively. Those attending the meetings earnestly discussed the important opinions and suggestions put forward by deputies to the First Session the Seventh NPC and members of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee attending its first session. The two plenary meetings highly praised the important achievements made by the sessions of the NPC and the the CPPCC National Committee and held that this marked another step forward in the development of socialist democracy and the legal system in our country.

The 15 April morning meeting of the Political Bureau focused on discussing problems concerning education, commodity prices, party style and government discipline about which NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members had made strong complaints. In order to definitely solve these problems, the meeting decided to set up some ad hoc groups which later studied the problems separately, made comments, and suggested measures for their solution. The 27 April meeting of the Political Bureau seriously discussed the suggestions made by the ad hoc groups after thorough investigation and consultation. The meeting held that the opinions put forward by the ad hoc groups on how to solve the problems concerning education, commodity prices, and party style and government discipline were correct, and that the measures they suggested were in the main feasible and should be earnestly implemented. The party Central Committee and its relevant departments are responsible for implementing the measures concerning party work. It was suggested that the State Council and its departments concerned be responsible for implementing the measures concerning government work.

The meeting called on party organizations and party members, particularly leading cadres holding party membership, of all party, government, and army departments to take the lead in honestly performing their official duties, strictly abiding by law and discipline, improving work efficiency, and wholeheartedly serving the people.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The analyses on China's economic situation made by the 4th meeting of the Central Political Bureau and the 2d plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee are correct. The principles for this year's economic work and the arrangements for the State Council adopted at the two meetings are also correct. The trend of economic development in the first quarter of this year was good. However, we must realize that there are still many contradictions and difficulties on the road ahead. In such a situation, it is particularly necessary for us to emphasize observance of discipline, consideration of the interests of the whole,

and subordination of individual interests to collective interests, partial interest to overall interests, and temporary interests to longterm interests. As long as we earnestly implement the principles and plans laid down by the Central Committee and the State Council, we will be able to successfully overcome difficulties and contradictions and make China's economic and political situation continue to develop soundly.

The meeting also pointed out: China is going through a crucial period of reform and four modernizations. This requires the whole party and the people throughout the country to greatly enhance vigor and unity. In the course of reform of the economic and political structure, we must pay attention to solving the problem of honesty of government personnel. We must improve and strengthen ideological and political work. We must carry out education in lofty ideals and discipline to encourage the vast number of party members, cadres, and masses to exert vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous and to work hard with one heart and one mind to promote reforms, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization.

Present at the meeting were 15 members and 1 alternate member of the Central Political Bureau; 2 members were absent because of other official duties. Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Responsible comrades of the departments concerned attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Lauds NPC, CPPCC Sessions
*OW2704115288 Beijing XINHUA in English
1023 GMT 27 Apr 88*

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—The Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee praised the recently concluded first sessions of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) and the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The Bureau held that the two sessions achieved major results, indicating that important steps have been taken in improving socialist democracy and establishing a sound legal system.

These views were expressed at two recent meetings of the Bureau, which discussed the proposals and suggestions raised by NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, according to a news release here today.

At the seventh plenary meeting held on the morning of April 15, members of the Bureau dealt with education, price rises, and party and government conduct, all of which had strong repercussions at the NPC and CPPCC sessions. The members decided to set up special groups to study these issues and try to work out solutions.

At the eighth plenary meeting convened on the morning of April 27, the Bureau deliberated the suggestions advanced by the special study groups and concluded that they were correct and practical.

It charged the party Central Committee and its departments concerned to carry out the suggestions related to the party work. It proposed that the State Council and government departments take measures to deal with the issues within their field of responsibility.

The Bureau asked party organizations and members, particularly those in leading positions, to work selflessly, strictly observe laws and discipline, raise work efficiency and serve the people wholeheartedly.

It reaffirmed the assessment of the country's economic situation made at previous meetings and affirmed the principles, and the State Council's arrangement, for this year's economic work.

It noted that economic growth in the first quarter of the year was good, but there were still many contradictions and difficulties on the road of development.

Under such circumstances, it asked party organizations and members to put the country's overall and long-term needs above any personal, factional or immediate interests.

As long as the principles and arrangements of the Party and the state council are implemented, the Bureau noted, the contradictions and difficulties will be overcome and the country's economic and political situation will further improve.

It held that China is now at a critical juncture in its modernization drive and requires the devotion of everyone. In the course of economic and political restructuring, it said, an honest government is imperative. It urged the strengthening of ideological and political work to fire the enthusiasm of party members, cadres and other personnel for advancing socialist modernization.

Attending the meetings were 15 members and one alternate member of the Political Bureau. They were chaired by General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. Also present were leaders of departments concerned.

NPC Standing Committee Work Report Published
HK221411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Apr 88 pp 2, 3

["Work Report of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Delivered by Chen Pixian, Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, at the First Session of the Seventh NPC on 31 March 1988"]

[Text] Deputies:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC and by Chairman Peng Zhen, I now report to the congress on the main work of the Standing Committee in the past 5 years.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has entered a new historical development stage. The party and state led the whole people to deeply sum up the historical experience since the founding of the People's Republic, resolutely set aright the guidelines in all fields, shifted the focus of our work to economic construction and socialist modernization, stressed the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system, and codified democracy into laws and systems. The Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC includes a series of major stipulations on perfecting the people's congress system. In the past 9 years, democracy and the legal system in our country have been gradually developed, and the people's congress system has been playing an increasingly important role in state political life.

The Sixth NPC Standing Committee was elected and has been performing its functions in light of the stipulations of the 1982 Constitution. In the past 5 years, under the leadership of Chairman Peng Zhen and with the support of local people's congresses and their standing committees, the NPC Standing Committee has seriously and earnestly performed the duties and functions prescribed by the Constitution. It adhered to the principle of democratic centralism in its work and gave full play to democracy with major decisions being made collectively. On the basis of the work of the previous NPC Standing Committee, it continued to advance the work in all fields. In particular, the pace of the legislation work has been quickened, and a number of major laws have been enacted. The Standing Committee has deliberated a number of important matters, including some personnel appointments and dismissals. The Standing Committee has strengthened its supervisory work, has improved its connections with people's deputies, has been involved in more diplomatic activities, and has further consolidated its organizational structure and functional organs. All this enabled the Standing Committee to more effectively perform its functions as the highest organ of state power, and promoted and ensured the smooth advances of our socialist modernization construction.

I Major Progress Was Made in Legislation Work [subhead]

During the 5-year tenure of the Sixth NPC and its Standing Committee, 37 laws were deliberated and passed; 10 decisions on revising and amending the existing laws were made; and 16 legal decisions were made. That is, the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee have handled a total of 63 items of legislation and legal issue, with 52 items being deliberated and passed by

the Standing Committee. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee has seriously deliberated a constitutional amendment draft and two draft laws—"Enterprise Law for Industrial Enterprises Under Whole People Ownership" and "Enterprise Law for Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Enterprises," and has decided to submit them to the current congress for deliberation. With major progress being made in legislation, the state political life, economic life, and social life in our country can all be set on a legal foundation. A socialist legal system based on the Constitution has basically taken shape in our country.

To meet the needs in the socialist modernization process, in the economic structural reform, and in the course of opening up to the outside world, the Standing Committee has always given priority to economic legislation. Of the 37 laws that have been enacted, 22 are laws concerning economic matters and 10 are laws concerning opening up. These laws have played an important role in promoting the development of the socialist planned commodity economy, in consolidating and developing the successful experience and achievements of the reforms, and in facilitating foreign economic and technological cooperation and exchange and in attracting foreign investment, because they provide the legal foundation and legal guarantees for these things. At the same time, the laws have also provided necessary legal means for coordinating the economic interests of various entities, improving the all-around control over the national economy and unified economic supervision and management, maintaining the economic order, promoting coordinated economic development, more effectively protecting, developing, and utilizing natural resources, and protecting and improving the living environment and the ecological environment. Because many legal regulations were urgently needed to properly solve the new problems in the course of reform and opening up and because we still lacked ripe experience in legislation on these issues, the Third Session of the Sixth NPC approved the Standing Committee's decision on authorizing the State Council to formulate and promulgate interim regulations in the fields of the economic structural reform and opening up to the outside world. This was a major measure to strengthen our legal construction in light of our concrete conditions. This enabled us to accumulate more experience and make better preparations to formulate, revise, and add to our laws, so it was favorable to quickening our economic legislation.

To meet the needs in the political structural reform and in the building of democratic politics, the Standing Committee has taken new steps in developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. These steps are mainly as follows: Improving the election system so as to ensure that voters can actually exercise their democratic rights according to their own will; strengthening the organizations and functions of local people's congresses at various levels, and expanding their powers to formulate local legal regulations; formulating the rules and procedures for the NPC Standing Committee to handle affairs and institutionalizing the

democratic decisionmaking procedures in the standing committee; formulating the organic law for the villagers' committees so as to strengthen the building of the mass autonomous organizations and develop direct democracy at the grass-roots level; making a decision on strengthening legal education and maintaining unity and stability; and revising the law on punishing criminal offenders so as to safeguard the dignity of the Constitution and other laws, to further guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of all citizens, and to ensure the smooth development of reform and modernization construction. In particular, the formulation of the nationality autonomy law codified the autonomous system in the minority nationality inhabited areas in the form of a law. This law fully respects and guarantees the democratic rights of the minority nationalities in managing their internal affairs, and plays a great role in developing the equal, united, and mutually assistant relations between various nationalities under the socialist system, in speeding up economic development in the minority nationality inhabited areas, in promoting the common prosperity of all nationalities, and in consolidating the unification and independence of our country. According to the decision adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, the Standing Committee also decided to set up the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's Basic Law Drafting Committee, and the work of drafting the basic law has been carried out quickly.

In our legislation work, we have paid attention to the following issues: First, our legislation work adhered to the principles prescribed by the constitution, serves the central task of economic construction, adhered to the four cardinal principles, and kept in line with reform and opening up so that the laws we formulated could forcefully promote and effectively guarantee the smooth advances of our modernization construction along the socialist course with Chinese characteristics. Second, we proceeded from the concrete conditions of our country, summed up our own practical experience, and at the same time learned from all good and useful things in other countries so as to formulate laws that were suited to our country's conditions and needs, and then we continued to make revisions and amendments in light of the new things in our practice. Third, we subjected our legislation work to the guidance of the Marxist theory on state and law, and closely linked it with the legal theoretical studies so as to ensure that the laws we enacted not only were not only realistic but also were in line with the basic principles of Marxism. Chairman Peng Zhao constantly stressed that our legislation must not be separated from the correct theoretical guidance and from the knowledge about the reality. In order to systematically study law and legal theory, the standing committee strengthened the research institutes and the research work in this field. Fourth, we adopted a positive and prudent attitude toward the legislation work. We enacted a law after careful study and consideration on the basis of ripe and successful experience, and we never enacted any law in haste before full study and consideration. We knew that hasty legislation might hinder reforms or

might have to be revised frequently, thus losing the stability and authoritativeness of law. Fifth, our laws must be concise and be easy to understand, must not be too lengthy and tedious. For some concrete and detailed issues, implementation rules or other administrative regulations can be formulated. This can meet our national condition of a vast territory with development being uneven in various localities, and this also enables the masses to understand the laws. Sixth, we relied on the collective wisdom and experience of all localities, departments, and parties concerned, and pooled the efforts and resourcefulness of law drafting personnel, law enforcement personnel, and legal theorists. Various correct opinions were collected on the basis of a high degree of democracy so as to ensure that the laws we enacted could be as realistic and feasible as possible.

In order to ensure the seriousness of our legislation, the Standing Committee has gradually established some systems for deliberating and formulating laws in our practice. Our practice under ordinary conditions is as follows: The Standing Committee first listens to the explanation of a draft law that is submitted for deliberation and then hands it to the Law Committee for examination and revision after initial study; at the same time, the draft law is issued to all localities and departments to widely solicit their opinions; intensive investigations and studies are carried out when dealing with some important or controversial laws; special meetings are held to discuss the revisions; then the revised version is submitted to the Standing Committee for further consideration. In the course of deliberating a draft law, we seriously follow the principle of democratic centralism. We carry out full discussions and particular pays attention to different opinions. If some major articles are rather controversial and many Standing Committee members hold different opinions, we will put off the voting and do not try to force the bill through the committee. In such cases, we will carry out further investigations and studies, make further revisions and replenishments, and only put the bill to the vote when most members agree with it. In the past, the Standing Committee has repeated studies and deliberated some important laws. For example, the enterprise law is an important law concerning the development of the economic structural reform and the consolidation and development of the economy under the whole people ownership. So the Standing Committee studied and revised it five times. The full text of the draft of this law was even published in newspapers so that the people could openly discuss it and the opinions of all cadres and ordinary people could be more widely collected. This enabled us to formulate a better-considered law. In short, the deliberation of a law is a process of fully exercising socialist democracy. This shows that the NPC Standing Committee represents the interests and will of the people, and seriously bears responsibility for exercising state power.

Great achievements have been made in our legislation work, but this has not yet met the requirements of reform and the development of construction. In the future, our

legislation task will continue to be arduous, and many important laws have yet to be enacted. We should further strength our legislation work in light of the spirit of quickening and deepening the reforms put forth by the 13th CPC National Congress. At present, our legislation work should be focused on the following points: First, we will continue to formulate a number of major economic laws and laws concerning foreign economic cooperation without delay. This includes the private enterprise law, the maritime commercial law, the investment law, the company law, the labor law, and the township and village enterprise law. Only thus can we meet the requirements of the economic structural reform and opening up. Second, we will continue to formulate a series of laws to meet the needs of the political structural reform and the building of democratic politics. In particular, we will strengthen administrative legislation, and will formulate the administrative procedural law and the civil servant's law so as to provide the basic standards and procedures for basing government administration on the legal foundation. Third, we will give priority to the formulation of laws in the aspects of the press, publishing books, forming associations, organizing mass rallies and demonstrations, and we will establish the people's complaint system so that the civil rights and freedoms prescribed by the Constitution can be guaranteed. At the same time, we will check the abuse of rights and freedoms according to law so as to better consolidate and develop the stable and united political situation.

II More Effectively Performing the Supervisory Functions Prescribed by the Constitution [subhead]

The supervision work of the NPC and its Standing Committee includes legal supervision and work supervision. In the past years, the Standing Committee not only carried out legal and constitutional supervision, but also gradually expanded its work supervision, and made continuous explorations and improvements in practice.

Supervising the implementation of the Constitution is one of the main supervisory duties of the Standing Committee. The current Constitution provides the fundamental legal guarantees for the adherence of the four cardinal principles, the advances of reform and opening up, and the smooth development of socialist modernization construction. All state organs, armed forces, political parties, social organizations, enterprises, institutions, and citizens must take the Constitution as the fundamental norm for their activities. After the promulgation of the new Constitution, extensive propaganda was organized in all parts of the country, and some stipulations and practices which were not in line with the Constitution were checked and corrected. In view of some opinions and activities in society that went against the Constitution, the Standing Committee made a decision on strengthening legal education and maintaining stability and unity at its 19th meeting, reiterating the relevant stipulations of the Constitution. This decision played a big role in helping cadres and the masses better understand the Constitution, safeguarding the dignity of

the Constitution, ensuring the implementation of the Constitution, and maintaining the stable and united political situation. While maintaining the authoritative-ness, stability, and solemnity of the Constitution, we also gave full consideration to the current political and economic structural reforms in our country and the situation in opening up, and noticed the appearance of many new things and new experiences in practice. In order to guarantee and promote reform and opening up in depth, some necessary revision of individual articles of the Constitution is in line with the objective law. Therefore, the 25 meeting of the Standing Committee decided to submit a constitution amendment draft to this congress for consideration.

The Standing Committee and various NPC special committees have also made investigations to see the implementation of some laws. For example, we organized relevant personnel to join the State Council departments concerned to investigate and inspect the implementation of the Compulsory Education Law, the Nationality Autonomy Law, the Cultural Relics Protection Law, the Medicine Management Law, the Food Sanitation Law (in trial), and the Environmental Protection Law (in trial), and then put forth proposals on further improve the implementation of these laws. The Standing Committee also supported and prompted the localities to take necessary measures to correct the practices which violated the Constitution and other laws and to bring things into line with law. Through the handling of the people's complaint letters, we have also correctly some law-violating phenomena. The Legal System Work Committee and the General Office of the Standing Committee also seriously studied and answered the questions of various localities in the implementation of some laws, thus playing a positive role in ensuring the enforcement of various laws.

Now, we remain in the period of transition from governing the country mainly according to policies to governing the country not only according to policies but also according to law. It will take time to make all people in a country with a population of 1 billion abide by law and act according to law. The fundamental way is to educate the people so that the people can really understand the laws. All people and cadres should have legal knowledge, observe the law, and know how to use the laws as weapons to fight against violations of the Constitution and laws, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the citizens, and safeguard the dignity of the Constitution and laws. For this purpose, the Standing Committee adopted a resolution on popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens, and frequently examined the progress of this work. This promoted the legal education throughout the country. Through legal education, the masses, especially cadres at various levels, not only have acquired necessary legal knowledge, but more importantly have become more conscientious in acting according to law. This remains an arduous task, and it is necessary to further deepen people's understanding of its significance so that effective measures can be taken to conduct legal education continuously for a long time.

Listening to and deliberating the work reports of the government, the court, and the procuratorial is a basic form of work supervision exercised by the Standing Committee. In the past 5 years, the NPC Standing Committee listened to and deliberated a number of work reports on socialist modernization and on some major issues in reform and opening up, especially the reports about economic development, agricultural production, industrial product quality, the price reform, and the reform of the employment system, the conditions of education, the improvement of the treatments of the intellectuals, and the blows at serious economic crimes, which the people were deeply concerned with. When deliberating these reports, the members of the Standing Committee fully showed the sense of responsibility for the state and the people. They expressed their opinions without reservation, not only affirming the achievements but also pointed out the existing problems. They also put forth positive proposals. This effectively supported and supervised the work of the government, the court, and the procuratorial.

In the past 5 years, the Standing Committee passed more than 50 resolutions and decisions through careful deliberation, including those on approving the annual financial accounts of the state according to the authorization of the NPC and those on establishing the Ministry of Supervision and designating a Teachers' Day.

When making major decisions and exercising supervision, the Standing Committee always paid attention to keeping its work in line with the yardsticks of the Constitution and other laws. We proceed from the reality, seek truth from facts, and bear in mind the common fundamental interests of the most people. The legal supervision of the Standing Committee was mainly supervision over the implementation of the Constitution; and the work supervision was mainly the supervision over the handling of some major affairs. We did not interfere in the functional performances of the government, the court, and the procuratorate. We handled affairs within the jurisdiction of the NPC Standing Committee strictly according to law and seriously performed the committee's functions, and we tried to prevent ourselves from neglecting our duties and going beyond our jurisdiction scope.

The NPC Standing Committee have done a great deal of work in performing its supervisory function in the past years, but our work had not yet meet the requirements of the Constitution, the expectations of the people, and the needs of the political and economic structural reforms. The supervisory work remains a weak link in the work of the Standing Committee. In the building of the legal system, our country has made marked progress in the aspect of legislation, but the existing laws were not fully observed in many cases. Laws were not strictly observed and enforced. This problem evoked resentment among the masses. In the future, the people's congress and its Standing Committee must more effectively exercise supervision, specially legal supervision. The significance

of the supervisory function of the people's congress should be understood from the angle of the political structural reform and the building of socialist democratic politics. The NPC and its Standing Committee represent the interests and will of the people and have the supreme authority when exercise supervision. This supervisory function is indispensable in the normal operation of the state mechanisms. Correct supervision can help ensure the perfect operation of the decision-making system, prevent errors, and guarantee the smooth development of socialist modernization construction, reform, and opening up. With the separation of the party from the government and the strengthening of the government's functions, the supervisory function of the people's congress and its Standing Committee will become even more important. The NPC needs to seriously sum up its experience in exercising supervision in the past years, establish a special supervisory organ, formulate rules for its supervision work, more clearly stipulate the scope, procedures, and forms of supervision so as to institutionalize and standardize our supervision work. However, the fundamental settlement of the supervision issue still depends on the in-depth development of the political structural reform.

III Improve and Perfect the Election System [subhead]

Continuously improving and perfecting the election system, gradually raising the degree of democracy in the elections constitutes a major link in the building of socialist democratic politics, and is also an important link in the development and perfection of the people's congress system.

Since 1979, three direct elections of people's deputies at the county and township levels were held throughout the country, and two elections above the county level were carried out. The elections became more and more successful. In particular, the latest elections, held after the NPC Standing Committee made important replenishments and revisions of the election law and the organic law for local people's congresses in light of the spirit of the political structural reform. This enabled us to make major progress in improving the people's congress election system and in raising the democratic degree of our elections. The main changes were as follows:

The method of nominating deputy candidates was improved. The revised election law and local organic law stipulate that all political parties and mass organizations can jointly and separately nominate candidates; and 10 voters and people's deputies or more can also jointly nominate a candidate. All candidates enjoy the same right and legal position, and must be listed in the candidate namelist. Through full discussions and consultations between the voters or between the deputies, official candidates are listed. Most localities actually respected the wishes of the voters in the implementation of the election law. They gave a free hand to the voters

and deputies to nominate candidates for people's deputies and for government posts. They imposed no restrictions on the scope of nomination and did not guarantee the election of any candidate. Therefore, the people could more extensively and actively nominate candidates for the elections.

Improve the method of introducing candidates for NPC deputies. The election committees and the political parties, mass organizations, voters, and deputies making the recommendations have adopted numerous methods to introduce the the candidates. Some localities have also organized candidates to meet or hold dialogues with voters or their representatives and to answer their questions and suggestions so that the voters or their representatives can gain a full understanding of the candidates.

Uphold the election method in which the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats. This is an important aspect of the reform of the political structure. The election law and the local organization law formulated in 1979 changed the election method in which the number of candidates equals the number of seats into one in which the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats. However, leading personnel of the local state organs can be elected by the method in which the number of candidates equals the number of seats through preliminary elections. The electoral law and local organization law revised in 1986 have further explicitly stipulated that deputies to the people's congresses at all levels and the constituent members of the local state organs should be elected by the method in which the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats. They should not be elected by the method in which the number of candidates equals the number of seats through preliminary elections. When electing People's Congress deputies and constituent members of the local state organs, the localities should, in strict accordance to the official ratio, pay attention to the method in which the number of candidates exceed the number of seats so that the voters or their representatives can have a larger number of candidates to choose from or elect the deputies or leading members they are relatively satisfied with. Practice has proven that such practice is conducive to the promotion of socialist democracy and helps the people exercise their rights as masters of the country. It also represents effective supervision over cadres.

Appropriately reduce the number of People's Congress deputies at all levels and improve their quality. To enable people's congresses at all levels to effectively exercise the functions and powers bestowed by the Constitution and to make it easier to hold meetings and to discuss and decide problems, during the current elections, the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have made provisions on appropriately reducing the number of local people's congress deputies at various levels. The number of deputies at the township level has

generally been reduced by about one-third, that at the county level has generally be reduced by about one-fifth, and that at the provincial level has also be reduced in varying degrees. Moreover, people's congresses at all levels have attached great importance to the quality of deputies and gradually improved their knowledge pattern and age composition. For this reason, the cultural level of the newly elected People's Congress deputies is generally higher than that in the previous people's congresses, their age composition is more rational, and their capability to conduct social activities and to discuss government and political affairs is higher. This has provided favorable conditions for deputies to fulfill their duties more satisfactorily.

In electing the new people's congresses, the NPC Standing Committee and the local people's congress standing committees at all levels have done a lot of work: They have realistically strengthened guidance over election work; strictly acted according to the law and promptly rectified practices which are not democratic or are not in keeping with the provisions of the law; and persisted in taking stability and unity as a precondition, correctly guided the sound development of election work. They have not only fully promoted democracy and, in accordance with the law, ensured the rights of the voters to freely exercise their democratic rights but also curbed, in accordance with the law, abuses of rights and freedom. For this reason, the election work has been conducted fairly smoothly and the masses of the people are quite satisfied. In some localities, however, because some cadres are not familiar with or do not understand the relevant laws or because they do not have a strong concept of the legal system, are afraid of trouble, or want to simplify matters, some undemocratic phenomena or cases which do not conform to the law have occurred. Moreover, in some localities there is an excessively high proportion of party and government cadres among the deputies while the proportions of non-party figures and women among the deputies have dropped. This is primarily due to insufficient deliberations and consultations.

Our electoral system has been greatly improved, but it is still not perfect. There are also some new conditions and problems in our work. Following the development in China's politics, economy, and culture and the progress in the political restructuring, we should take various effective steps to continuously improve China's electoral system and to further enhance the degree of democracy in our election.

IV Do a Good Job of Strengthening Contacts With Deputies and Local People's Congress Standing Committees, Conscientiously Deal With the Motions and Proposals Put Forward by Deputies [subhead]

Strengthening contacts with NPC deputies and bringing their role into full play serves as a basis for making a success of the work of the NPC Standing Committee. Over the past 5 years, the Standing Committee has

regarded the establishment of contracts with NPC deputies as an important task. It has constantly studied how to improve its work and, on the basis of summing up experience, formulated "Some Views on Strengthening Contacts With Deputies by the NPC Standing Committee" so that the work of contacting deputies has gradually been institutionalized.

The fundamental purpose of the work of establishing contacts with deputies is to profoundly understand the views and demands of the broad masses of the people and to understand the conditions of and problems in socialist modernization program, reform, and opening up, as well as the implementation of the Constitution and law, so that the laws approved by, and the resolutions and decisions adopted by, the NPC and its Standing Committee conform more to the people's wishes and demands and are more in keeping with reality. Moreover, it also enables the Standing Committee to accept still better the supervision of the deputies and enables the deputies to accept still better the supervision of the people.

In establishing contacts with deputies, the NPC Standing Committee has adopted numerous methods. First, it has adhered to the principle of the NPC Standing Committee, together with the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, jointly contacting the NPC deputies. This practice has not only strengthened contact between the NPC Standing Committee and the local people's congress standing committees but also enabled the NPC Standing Committee to promptly understand the views and demands of the deputies and the masses. It has played a possible role in the deliberations of motions by the NPC Standing Committee. Second, it has expanded the direct contacts between the NPC Standing Committee and the deputies. Over the past few years, the NPC Standing Committee has organized personnel to various places to inspect work, conduct investigation and study, hold discussion meetings with deputies purposefully and in a selective way, and directly listen to their views. Before examining and discussing important motions, as well as making major resolutions or decisions, the Standing Committee, when necessary, printed the drafts and distributed them to the deputies to make it easy to solicit their views. Since its 21st meeting, the Standing Committee has made a practice of inviting deputies, who have a relatively good understanding of the topics for discussion, to attend meetings as nonvoting deputies. This has become a regular practice. The Standing Committee and the various special committees have also organized the NPC deputies concerned to conduct investigation on special subjects related to the motions to be examined and discussed by the Standing Committee. Moreover, the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have also done much work in establishing contact with the NPC deputies, such as offering help in organizing them to inspect work and conduct investigation on special subjects and forming groups to carry out regular activities. All this has yielded quite satisfactory results.

To make it easier for NPC deputies to get in touch with the masses, understand the situation, and bring into better play their role in administering state affairs, the General Office of the Standing Committee, in line with the experiences gained in some localities, has also issued "Views on Improving the Deputies' Method of Inspection" and "Views on the Need for NPC Deputies To Carry Inspection Certificates When Making Inspection." It has made the following improvements on the inspection work of the deputies: 1) Before every NPC session, it is necessary to adopt a method of combining centralism and decentralization to organize deputies to make inspections around the topics to be discussed at the meeting; 2) a method of conducting small-scale, scattered, flexible, and diversified inspections should be frequently adopted to facilitate deputies to make inspections in nearby areas in their spare time or in conjunction with their work; 3) the specific contents and time of inspection and the units to be inspected should be determined by the deputies themselves; and 4) the deputies usually should inspect work at the grass-roots units where, instead of being accompanied by people from one level to another, they should be briefed by cadres familiar with the work. Attention should be paid to practical results rather than to formalism. The methods of inspection should be improved so that deputies can go deep into the grass-roots units to conduct investigation and study, to directly listen to the views and demands of the people, to understand the actual situation, and to exercise their functions and powers more satisfactorily. Moreover, because the deputies choose most of the topics they are quite familiar with, they can raise some pertinent suggestions to the units they inspect and are well received by the units they inspect.

Over the past 5 years, the NPC Standing Committee has also constantly strengthened contacts with the local people's congress standing committees. At every Standing Committee meeting, responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are invited to attend as nonvoting deputies. On many occasions Chairman Peng Zhen has held forums attended by the responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Most special committees have held special meetings of local people's congresses or forums of the responsible persons of working committees in different localities in order to study and exchange experiences in people's congress work. On many occasions the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee has also invited the responsible comrades of the organs of the people's congress standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to various forums to discuss how to improve election work, contacts with deputies, and the handling of people's letters and visits. Through contacts with the local people's congress standing committees, we have exchanged each other's conditions and drawn on each other's experiences, thus promoting the work and the building of people's congress standing committees at all levels.

Conscientiously handle the motions and proposals put forward by the deputies. This is an important aspect of respecting the the deputies' functions and powers. Moreover, it also helps state organs to better listen to the views of the masses and improve their work. Over the past 5 years, deputies have made 830 motions and put forward 14,215 proposals, criticisms, and suggestions at the NPC sessions. These involved all aspects, such as the state political life, economic construction, structural reforms, education, science, culture, and the building of ideological style. All the special committees under the NPC, together with the departments concerned, have earnestly handled these motions and adopted many important suggestions. On some of them, the Standing Committee has approved corresponding laws or resolutions. In a serious and responsible manner, many units have studied and handled the suggestions made by the deputies. This has played a positive role in improving the work of state organs and overcoming bureaucratism.

Over the past 5 years, the Standing Committee has done a lot of work in strengthening contacts with deputies and with its counterparts of the local people's congresses and in handling the motions and proposals by the deputies. However, there have also been quite a few shortcomings and problems. For example, contacts with the local people's congress standing committees should be regularized; the methods of handling the motions and proposals of the deputies are yet to be improved and conscientious efforts should be made to overcome the phenomena of shifting responsibility to one another and muddling through one's work; and many questions on how to bring into play the role of deputies in participating in and discussing government and political affairs and managing state affairs are yet to be solved. It is necessary to speedily work out the working regulations of deputies and to further define in terms of the law the rights and duties of deputies so as to bring their role into better play.

V Vigorously Launch Parliamentary Diplomatic Activities [subhead]

Foreign affairs work is a regular and important task of the NPC Standing Committee. With the unfolding of China's external work and the further implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world, exchanges between the NPC, as well as its Standing Committee, and foreign parliaments and international parliamentary organizations have increased year after year. Over the past 5 years, receptions for visiting parliamentary delegations from 66 countries have been hosted in the name of the NPC Standing Committee, and NPC delegations have visited 60 countries. Since 1984, the NPC has joined the interparliamentary union and sent delegations to attend its general meetings, as well as its council meetings. The NPC Standing Committee has also actively participated in the activities of the Asian Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development. Entrusted by the forum, it has sponsored the second meeting of the forum in Beijing.

In launching parliamentary diplomatic activities, first of all, we have paid attention to centering on the central issues in today's international contact, namely, the two major topics of developing the economy and opposing hegemonism and of safeguarding world peace. We exchange views on these issues to increase understanding and to create a favorable international situation for us to engage in the four modernization program under peaceful conditions. Second, we have paid attention to the extensive nature of the activities. In the past few years, we have strengthened friendship with the legislative assemblies of Third World countries and nearby countries; restored and developed relations with the legislative assemblies of most socialist countries; and strengthened to some extent relations with the legislative assemblies of developed countries. We have also started friendly exchanges with the legislative assemblies of a few countries with which we have not established diplomatic relations. Next, we have adopted flexible and diversified methods to launch multilevel and multichannel parliamentary diplomatic activities. In addition to the important international exchanges conducted by the NPC as well as its Standing Committee, all special committees and all external bilateral friendship groups, as well as the working institutions of the Standing Committee, have also had contacts with their counterparts according to different conditions. Moreover, in Interparliamentary Union meetings and other international conferences, we have made many friends and established and developed friendly relations. To counter interference in China's internal affairs by some foreign parliaments, the Standing Committee and the relevant special committees have also issued solemn statements and made refutations. Lastly, with China's foreign policy as a guide, we have also worked in close coordination with the relevant departments to flexibly integrate the work of parliamentary diplomacy with government diplomacy and foreign economic work.

Over the past 5 years, the NPC and its Standing Committee have attained tangible results in parliamentary diplomatic work. Through contacts, we have introduced China's political and economic development situation and the general principle of opening up to the outside world, as well as its results; expounded China's independent foreign policy of peace, as well as our principled stand on a series of major international issues, increased the understanding and friendship of foreign parliaments and friends toward China, and stimulated the development of friendly relations between countries. This has played a positive role in safeguarding world peace, developing economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational cooperation with foreign countries. Through exchanges with our counterparts, we have gained a better understanding of the parliamentary conditions in foreign countries and established links between China's NPC and a large number of foreign parliaments.

Practice has proven that the foreign affairs work of the NPC Standing Committee is a important component part of China's overall diplomatic work. It is also an

indispensable channel in China's international contacts. In the future, we should further sum up experience and strengthen investigation and study. We should not only grasp the principle but also pay attention to flexibility so that all forms of contact activities can be more in line with to the feature of parliamentary diplomacy. We should strive to raise the external work of the NPC Standing Committee to a new level. In foreign affairs activities, it is necessary to stress strict observance of foreign affairs discipline.

VI Strengthen the Building of the Standing Committee's Organization System and Work Institutions [subhead]

Strengthening the building of the Standing Committee's organization system and work institutions serves as an important measure to raise the Standing Committee's efficiency to discuss official business and to improve its functions. It is also an important basic project to make a success of the work of the people's congress.

The Constitution stipulates that the NPC establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Law Committee, a Financial and Economic Committee, an Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee, and such other special committees as are necessary and that the constituent members of the NPC Standing Committee are not permitted to take up posts in state administrative, judiciary, and procuratory organs. This is a important organizational guarantee to strengthen the work of the NPC and its Standing Committee and to bring into play its functions as the highest organ of state power. Most of the members of the current NPC Standing Committee are full-time members. To bring their role into better play, the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC has also supplemented various special committees with 40 members so that the number of Standing Committee members participating in the work of special committees account for 63 percent of the total number of members. This is an important measure to strengthen the organization building of the Standing Committee. More members have participated in the activities of the Standing Committee. For example, many members have taken part in the work of drafting, studying, and revising laws. All these practices have promoted job specialization among the members.

Over the past 5 years, all special committees have done a lot of work and accumulated some good experience in conducting investigation and study, drafting and discussing relevant motions, and launching foreign affairs work. They have also listened to work reports by the administrative, judiciary, and other departments. This is an effective way to help the Standing Committee to carry out supervision. In the future this should gradually become a regular practice. Practice has proven that it is quite necessary to set up special committees to strengthen the work of the NPC and its Standing Committee and to bring into play the role of the Standing

Committee as an organ of state power. In the future, further efforts should be made to bring into play the role of various special committees and to strengthen their work.

After 5 years of exploration, the Standing Committee has formed an initial work system which is conducive to the development of democracy and, at the same time, stresses improvement of efficiency. At its 23d meeting, the Standing Committee has worked out the rules of procedure, explicitly stipulating the convocation of Standing Committee meetings and their forms, the procedure for raising and discussing motions, and the procedure for listening to work reports and making inquiries, as well as speeches and vote taking. This is a summation of the work and experience of the Standing Committee over the past 5 years and is an important system development of the Standing Committee itself. It is beneficial to the institutionalization and codification of the democratic decisionmaking of the Standing Committee.

The building of the NPC organizational working organs are being strengthened gradually. First, it has been further defined that the General Office and Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee, as well as the general offices of various special committees, should center on one center and two basic points. They should serve the development of socialist democracy and the improvement of the socialist legal system; serve the success of NPC sessions, Standing Committee meetings, and NPC chairmen meetings; and serve the NPC deputies and Standing Committee members in exercising their functions and powers according to the law. In recent years, we have studied the various practical conditions and the legal theories around the motions, and particularly the legal motions, under discussions and have provided much more data, information, and investigative reports. For example, we have provided a lot of basic materials, such as introducing the relevant legal provisions abroad and explaining the principal problems in the draft laws and the main differing views, to help the Standing Committee to examine and discuss the draft laws.

Second, to step up work in investigation and study, press and publication, election, contact with deputies, handling of people's letters and visits, foreign affairs, personnel, and administrative management, we have set up or strengthened relevant administrative organs. We have especially strengthened the research institutions. Moreover, in line with the requirement for the "four transformations" of cadres and the principle of small in number but highly-trained, we have appropriately strengthened our organs by transferring some key personnel with practical work experience and research capability. We have further improved the quality of cadres. In the future, efforts should be made to improve the NPC organizational working organs and to strengthen the contingent of cadres. We should formulate and improve

the work system and strengthen unified leadership over, or coordination among, all departments so that they can coordinate with one another and carry out their work in unison.

Fellow deputies:

The Sixth NPC Standing Committee has successfully completed its historical mission. Over the past 5 years, the Standing Committee has made every effort to do what should and can be done. Where conditions are not ripe for certain things, the Standing Committee has also vigorously created conditions to do them. There are some objective factors for our failure to eventually finish some things. This also involves a process of understanding and a work problem. By and large, the Standing Committee has worked hard to fulfill the duties entrusted by the Constitution and live up to the mandate of the NPC. Naturally, because the reform of the political structure has just started, it is still necessary to explore ways to carry out the building of the NPC system and all fields of endeavor more satisfactorily, and there are also many shortcomings and defects in our work. We believe that the functions of the future NPC and its Standing Committee will be further improved, the role of the people's congress system will be brought into better play, the building of socialist democracy and legal system will be further strengthened, and the Seventh NPC Standing Committee will carry out its work more splendidly and effectively and thus make a new, better contribution to upholding the four cardinal principles, persisting in reform and opening up to the outside world, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Supreme People's Court Work Report to NPC
HK221501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Apr 88 pp 2, 3

["Report by Zheng Tianxiang (6774 1131 5046), President of the Supreme People's Court, on the Work of the Supreme People's Court, Delivered at the First Session of the Seventh NPC on 1 April 1988"]

[Text] Fellow deputies,

I would like to present to you the following report on the main work of the people's courts.

I On Criminal Adjudication Work [subhead]

In 1987, courts at all levels throughout the country handled 292,136 cases, 6,155 cases (2.06 percent) less than in 1986. They imposed sentences on 326,374 criminals, an increase of 0.27 percent over 1986. In August 1983, in accordance with the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the NPC Standing Committee, we implemented a struggle of cracking down on criminal activities seriously jeopardizing social security, and by the end of 1987 courts at all levels throughout the country had handled and tried a total of 1,692,955 cases, and passed sentences on 2,047,839 criminals. Of all the

persons who were brought to trial, those sentenced to more than 5 years imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death (including death sentence with reprieve) accounted for 38.18 percent. Those sentenced to less than 5 years imprisonment, or detained, or put under surveillance, or exempted from criminal sanction accounted for 61.12 percent. Those who were acquitted accounted for 0.7 percent.

Of all the cases handled and brought to trial, there were 684,945 serious criminal cases involving the seven main kinds of crime, such as killing, rape, robbery, explosions, hooliganism, and so on, which accounted for 40.46 percent of the total number of cases. Some 931,093 persons were involved in these cases, accounting for 45.47 percent of the total number of criminals. While regarding criminals involved in the seven main kinds of crime mentioned above as the main targets of attack, the people's courts resolutely implemented a guiding principle of promptly and severely punishing them in accordance with law. Of the criminals sentenced to life imprisonment or death, more than 90 percent belonged to the category of the seven main kinds of crime mentioned above.

In 1987, courts in the whole country handled and brought to trial 60,691 serious economic criminal cases, involving 75,912 criminals. Over the past 5 years, courts throughout the country have handled and brought to trial 288,064 serious economic criminal cases, involving 351,376 criminals. In 1986, in accordance with the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the NPC Standing Committee session, we strengthened our attack on severe economic criminal activities. In that year, we handled and brought to trial 77,386 serious economic criminal cases, an increase of 54.37 percent over 1985. The number of criminals sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death (including death penalty with suspension of execution) who were guilty of taking bribes, smuggling, speculation, swindling, and other serious crimes, was 123.91 percent higher than in 1985. These cases mainly occurred during the second half of 1984 and the first half of 1985. In 1987, although the number of economic criminal cases was smaller than in 1986, big cases were still numerous. In 1987, the percentage of economic criminals guilty of the serious economic crimes mentioned above who were sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death (including death penalty with suspension of execution), was 61.72 percent higher than in 1985.

Over the 5 past years, our courts throughout the country have reduced the sentences of, or paroled 495,057 persons serving sentences (including those who had been sentenced to imprisonment before the campaign of cracking down on criminal activities severely jeopardizing social security), because they truly showed sign of repentance, or performed meritorious services. Some 37,862 criminals were given punishment beyond the maximum prescribed according to law because they

committed further crimes while serving their sentences. The verdicts on 78,109 persons were revised in accordance with the adjudication supervision procedure (including reduction of sentence, increasing of penalty, or acquittal), because the former verdicts were inappropriate considering the relevant evidence and the application of the law. Over the past 5 years, the procuratorates have submitted 10,006 appealed cases. After reviewing the cases concerned, the courts have revised the verdicts in 4,370 cases, because the former verdicts were inappropriate. These cases accounted for 43.67 percent of the total number of appealed cases.

When handling cases, the people's courts have stuck to the principle of giving top priority to quality, and paying attention to "accuracy." Cases which should be severely punished and promptly handled according to law, are severely punished and promptly dealt with. Cases which should be leniently handled, or in which punishment should be reduced in accordance with law, are leniently dealt with, and the punishment imposed is commuted accordingly. As for those activities which are not serious enough to be regarded as crimes, the persons involved should be acquitted in accordance with law. The people's courts are serious in executing law. The quality of their work in handling cases is as a whole good.

The campaign of "cracking down on criminal activities seriously jeopardizing social security" has changed the weakness and laxness in dealing with criminal activities which seriously undermined social order and public security. The situation has been markedly improved as compared with that before the start of the campaign. Rates of occurrence of criminal cases dropped from 0.089 percent in 1981 and 0.074 percent in 1982 to 0.06 percent in 1983, 0.05 percent in 1984, and 0.052 percent in 1985, 1986, and 1987. However, in some localities criminal activities are still serious. The upward trend of big and very serious cases has not been brought under control. The number of cases of killing for money, robbery, and gross larceny is still numerous, and the crimes committed by criminals fleeing hither and thither are still very serious. In some localities, hooligan criminal groups have become active again, and some criminal groups have become forces with the nature of trial societies. In some localities, the masses of the people still do not have their security protected. As far as economic criminal cases are concerned, although a great number of criminal elements who are guilty of severely undermining our economy have been punished, in some localities and in some aspects, criminal activities are still serious. The present situation is characterized by the increase in big and important cases. What merit our attention are the cases of stealing public property, reselling goods at a profit on the basis of collaboration between criminals on the outside and others on the inside, offering and taking bribes, producing fake and poor-quality products, and so on. They have aroused the indignation of the broad masses of people. These cases have adversely affected social stability, and severely harmed socialist construction, reform, and opening up.

At present, a policy of "substituting punishment for criminal sanctions" is being implemented. In other words, some cases, which should be regarded as criminal cases in accordance with law, are not seriously handled as criminal cases. The responsibility of those who are involved is not investigated and affixed. Instead, a method of administrative punishment is adopted in lieu of criminal sanctions. Although the implementation of the policy has been somewhat improved, in some localities the situation is still worse. According to statistics, in the main gold-producing regions throughout the country, 3,055 cases of reselling gold at a profit and smuggling gold were uncovered. However, only 16 cases were handled by the courts in these regions, accounting for 0.524 percent of the total number of cases. In some localities, the task assigned by the responsible departments to forest institutions is not the protection of forests, but the fulfillment of the quotas for fines. As a result, a large number of severe cases of stealing and chopping down trees are not submitted as criminal cases to the procuratorate and the courts. At present we do not know the situation in handling and investigating smuggling cases throughout the country. As far as we know, some very serious smuggling cases are not submitted to the judicial organs to be dealt with according to criminal law. Some responsible organs have failed to hand over to the procuratorate and the courts serious cases of those guilty of undermining socialist economic order and of disrupting the market. The situation of "substituting fines for criminal sanctions" has caused a situation of weakness and laxness in cracking down on some severe criminal activities, so that they continue to spread.

The following problems, which have occurred in recent years in the process of handling and bringing to trial criminal cases, merit our attention. 1) Of the criminal elements involved in serious economic criminal cases, the percentage of those persons working in state organs, enterprises, and institutions is as high as 10 to 15 percent. The percentage of workers is as high as 22 to 28 percent. Criminal activities involving collaboration between persons on the outside and others on the inside have become more and more serious. 2) With regard to state organs, enterprises, and institutions which directly participate in serious criminal activities such as smuggling, speculation, profiteering, and so on, only few of them are investigated and have responsibility affixed to them. 3) Insufficient efforts are made to investigate and affix responsibility on those who neglect their duties and bring severe losses and harm the state and the people. 4) In many localities, ugly phenomena of the old society and capitalist world spread unchecked. They cause many serious crimes. Due to the fact that some units and individuals forget all moral principles at the sight of profits, they fail again and again to ban such phenomena.

In our country, class struggle will continue to exist in a certain scope for a long time. Due to internal and external reasons, crime will also continue to exist for a long time. Efforts must be made to uphold the people's

democratic dictatorship and to fight against both internal and external opposing forces and elements which are hostile to, and undermine, the socialist system in our country. The function of the dictatorship of the state must not be abolished. Our purpose in exercising dictatorship over a tiny number of criminal elements who are guilty of severely undermining social order and the life and property of the people, and of seriously sabotaging socialist economy, and over enemy secret agents and spies who are guilty of harming our country's security is precisely to protect the freedom and rights of the majority of people in our country. Under the present condition that criminal activities are still serious, courts at all levels must persist in implementing the guiding principle of heavily and promptly punishing criminal elements who are guilty of seriously undermining our social order in accordance with law, and of severely punishing those criminal elements who are guilty of severely sabotaging our economy. In the course of deepening reforms and expanding opening up, we should crack down more on those criminal elements who are guilty of seriously harming our social order and severely sabotaging our economy. This is one of the most important guarantees for building China into a powerful, democratic, and civilized socialist power. While cracking down on crime, we should strengthen administrative management, the work of systematically straightening out social order, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of Marxism.

II On the Adjudication Work of Civil Cases [subhead]

In 1987, 1,196,494 civil cases were handled and brought to trial by courts throughout the country, 217,504 cases (22.2 percent) more than in 1986. Over the past 5 years, the courts throughout the country have handled and tried 4,634,822 civil cases, 3,126 of which concerned foreigners. In addition, grass-roots courts throughout the country, and their subsidiary people's courts also provided guidance for the people's mediation committees to handle more than 30 million civil cases.

In recent years, among civil cases, the increase in the number of cases involving debt has been the fastest. The number has continued to increase year by year. In 1987, courts throughout the country handled 256,432 cases involving debt, an increase of more than 700 percent over 1983. With the rapid development of the commodity economy, the activities of borrowing and lending money among people have become increased more and more. This is beneficial to speeding up the turnover of social funds and to making up for the insufficiency of the loans provided by the state. However, judging from the cases involving debt which have occurred, the bulk of the activities of borrowing and lending money among people are carried out spontaneously. Interest is generally high. In some cases, interest is shockingly high. In most cases, the activities of borrowing and lending money were carried out without written contracts. They lacked institutional protection. Therefore, disputes were liable to occur. Sometimes, disputes about debt intensified and

became criminal cases of injury and killing and so on. We propose that the state formulate as early as possible laws and regulations governing the activities of borrowing and lending money among people. Necessary measures must be taken to punish those who fail to pay their debts. In this way, the activities of borrowing and lending money among people will be brought onto the right track of the legal system.

In 1987, courts throughout the country handled 547,794 divorce cases. Over the past 5 years, the number of divorce cases has kept on increasing. It ranks first in the total number of civil cases. Two new situations have emerged in the present divorce cases. 1) With the development of commodity economy, women have acquired independent economic status, and are no longer willing to endure the trammels of arranged marriage, and the discrimination and maltreatment resulting from the attitude of husbands having authority. Therefore, they demand divorces. This is a matter of progressive significance. 2) Corrupted by bourgeois decadent ideology, some upstarts tempt women with money, and regard them as commodities. Some of them even go so far as to "keep concubines." I hope that people in various quarters of society and public opinion will condemn such corrupt and ugly phenomena. The people's courts will punish in accordance with law those who are guilty of violating the law.

At present, a phenomenon of "divorce after paying 10,000 yuan" has emerged in society. Everybody is talking about this matter. Our courts handle all divorce cases in accordance with the marriage law, and oppose the act of paying a high price in order to get divorced, or asking for a high price for divorce. As for the couples whose divorces are approved in accordance with law, they should follow the principle of sharing their property. They should get the amount of property stipulated by law. This has nothing at all to do with divorce after paying a high price, or asking for a high price for divorce. This embodies the principle of equality between men and women under the socialist system in our country.

In 1987, the courts throughout the country handled 38,780 cases involving the duty to maintain. The number of cases has continued to increase. Some people who must carry out the duty to maintain have become rich, but they refuse to support their parents. Some have even gone so far as to maltreat or desert their parents. More and more disputes about inherited property have occurred. In 1987, the courts throughout the country handled 24,319 cases involving the inheritance of property. The number of cases has also been increasing year after year. At present, the main problem is that the practice of depriving widows and married daughters of their right to inherit property has become fairly common. Many women know nothing about their right of inheritance. They do not know how to defend their right of inheritance in accordance with the law of inheritance. Therefore, it is an important task to propagate and enforce the law of inheritance. In the course of handling

cases involving the duty to maintain and inheritance of property, the people's courts resolutely protect the legitimate rights and interests of old people and women. In the meantime, we also hope that people of various quarters of society will also make their efforts to work together with us to promote the good practice of respecting old people and of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women.

More and more cases involving copyright, right of portraits (xiao xiang quan 5135 6272 2938) and right of honor (ming yu quan 0682 6235 2939) have been continually submitted to the courts. Very often, these disputes are very complicated, and the relevant laws governing them are being formulated. Courts at all levels should make efforts to protect the legitimate right and interests of the parties in accordance with rules and regulations contained in our civil law. Over the past 5 years, of the homicide cases in which heavy penalties have been imposed, more than 70 percent developed from civil cases because of the intensification of contradictions. Most of the criminals involved were young people. In dealing with common issues such as love affairs, family affairs, disputes between neighbors, and so on, why do some people arbitrarily stab other persons with knives? This results mainly from a combination of the pernicious influence of the 10 years of turmoil and the "filthy culture" [wu hui wen hua 3064 4486 2429 0553] from abroad. This is a social issue which requires the concerted efforts of all people in various quarters in society in order to systematically straighten it out. As far as our courts are concerned, we should stress that their work of preventing the intensification of contradictions should be put on the important agenda. They should take the initiative to closely cooperate with other organizations to do profound and painstaking investigation work. Their work should be effectively done so that they can promptly provide education, guidance, and mediation. Those who deserve to be sentenced should be promptly sentenced to imprisonment as appropriate. In the meantime, we should closely link the enforcement of law with the propaganda of the legal system. In this connection, we should strengthen our work at the grass-roots level, and serve the grass-roots units well. In particular, we should strengthen the establishment of the subsidiary organs of the people's courts at the grass-roots level—the people's tribunals.

At present, some of our courts have not yet profoundly studied the general rules contained in our civil law. They have not yet been able to enforce them proficiently. We should continue to strengthen the study and enforcement of the general rules of the civil law. We should regard the enforcement of the general rules of the civil law as an important task of the entire adjudication work. We should correctly readjust civil relations to promote the stability and unity of society and the building of socialist spiritual civilization, so that our adjudication work will serve reform and opening up still better.

III On the Adjudication Work of Economic Cases [sub-head]

In 1983, local courts throughout the country successively set up their adjudication divisions in charge of economic cases. Since then, the number of cases handled by them has doubled and redoubled. In 1987, 365,848 cases were handled, an increase of 18.63 percent over 1986, and more than 800 percent over 1983. Over the past 5 years, the courts throughout the country have tried 994,302 cases involving economic disputes. With the deepening of the economic structural reform, there are more and more varieties of economic disputes. The people's courts have gradually expanded their jurisdiction for handling these cases in accordance with law.

With the development of the policy of opening up to the outside world, the number of cases involving economic disputes with foreign countries, disputes over marine affairs, and maritime commerce has also increased. When carrying out adjudication work, our people's courts treat equally in accordance with law both Chinese and foreign parties in terms of the application of law. International treaties to which China is a party and international practice are also used for reference to protect the legitimate rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign parties.

With regard to Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Taiwan compatriots who do business with the mainland, or make investments in the motherland, the people's courts protect their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with law.

Of the disputes involving economic contracts, the number of disputes involving purchase and sale contracts have always ranked first. The number has been increasing year by year. A fairly common problem which occurs is that some people fail to abide by economic contracts while doing business. They fail to stick to the principles of honesty and credit, and to respect social ethics. A number of people make use of invalid and fake contracts to swindle, or even defraud. As a result, some contracts are not executed. Some people cannot get the goods they buy, or can only get part of them, although they have paid the money. Some people can only get poor quality, or even fake goods. Some people cannot get the money, or can only get a small sum of money, after they sell their goods. All these phenomena are fairly common. Some contracts are chain contracts. If one of them is not executed, a series of disputes may occur. Some enterprises get bogged down in difficulties, or even go bankrupt because of this. Such abnormal economic activities have severely harmed the development of the socialist commodity economy.

The number of disputes involving rural contracts doubled during the period from 1984 to 1986. The number of disputes occurring in 1987 was 41.56 percent lower than in 1986. This was mainly because the rural contract system of responsibility linked to production has been

gradually perfected. The people's courts in many localities have taken the initiative to cooperate with local governments to amend and perfect contracts and to smooth out rural contract relationships, so that disputes have been able to drop by a big margin. The people's tribunals have played an important role in propagating the legal system and in mediating economic disputes. However, at present, in some localities, some problems have occurred in the course of signing and executing rural contracts. As a result, the number of disputes involving rural contracts has continued to increase. We must continue to make efforts to straighten out contract relationships.

At present, the most striking problem occurring in the adjudication work of economic cases is the difficulty in implementing court decision. According to incomplete statistics, in 1985 and 1986 about 20 percent of court judgements in cases involving economic disputes was not executed. In 1987, the percentage increased to about 30 percent. In some provinces, the percentage was as high as more than 40 percent. A national conference on the work of the courts in 1987 specially discussed this issue. The conference pointed out the defect of the work of the courts of regarding the trial as more important than the execution of the court judgement. It stressed the necessity of strengthening the work of executing court judgements. While handling some cases, reserved lawsuit measures (su song bao quan cho shi 6083 6075 0202 0356 2238 2457) must be promptly taken to create conditions for the execution of court judgements. When necessary, court judgements must be executed in a coercive way. This will greatly change the situation of the difficulties in executing court judgements. Our courts at all levels have truly done a lot of work, and they have achieved some results. However, the situation of the difficulties in executing court judgements has continued to develop. It is mainly because: 1) the mentality of local protectionism and departmentalism is very serious, so that the execution of court judgements is obstructed and interfered with; 2) some units which should assist the execution of court judgements in accordance with law fail to do so; 3) it is impossible to execute the court judgements involving some disputes due to defects in administrative work.

During the second half of 1984 and the first half of 1985, many "four no's companies" (si wu gong si 0934 2477 0361 0674) were established in a rush. Some party and government organs and institutions were engaged in business, and ran enterprises one after another. A great number of these companies and enterprises were heavily in debt. In August 1985, the State Council issued a circular on further checking up on and consolidating various kinds of companies. In February 1986, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on further prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from doing business or running enterprises. After consolidation, the licenses of some "four no's companies" were revoked, and party and government organs were disconnected from enterprises. However, there were many cases involving the debts of these companies. When these cases were submitted to the

courts, sometimes it was impossible to find the defendants. Some defendants said: "I can only pay the debts with my life, but not with money." Some responsible organs did not want to bother about the matter of paying off debts. With regard to such disputes, it was impossible to execute the court judgements. We believe that in accordance with the stipulations made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, even if the party and government organs and institutions have closed, or have been disconnected from enterprises which they had previously run, their economic and legal responsibility for their former enterprises must be affixed.

Now the problem is that when old debts have not been paid off, new debts occur. The state has repeatedly made efforts to consolidate the "four no's companies." However, some people, who are not qualified legal entities, or who lack the conditions for doing business, again get business licenses through illegal means. A fairly great number of their invalid or fake contracts are notarized. Making use of these contracts, they commit swindles, or even frauds. Such cases have happened continuously. Although our courts have made their greatest efforts to deal with the matter of executing court judgements, it is still difficult to execute a fairly great number of them. This situation has severely disturbed socialist economic order, obstructed reforms, impeded the smooth implementation of the policy of opening up, and even adversely affected the stability of society. The courts should strengthen the work of executing court judgements. We hope that the relevant departments will pay attention to this matter, and strengthen the work of examining and controlling the establishment of some companies, and their activities. We also hope that they will assist in the execution of court judgements in accordance with legal stipulations. We hope that the state will formulate laws and regulations governing the sanctions and punishment for those units and individuals who are heavily in debt because of extravagance and waste, and who refuse to pay their debts. Their legal responsibility should be affixed. We also hope that the economic and legal responsibility of those units and individuals who sell low quality products will also be investigated and affixed.

Fellow deputies, by the end of 1987 we had more than 120 laws and regulations stipulating that cases of refusal to accept the rulings of administrative organs can be submitted to the courts. This is an important development of democracy and the legal system. We are gradually establishing administrative adjudication divisions in our courts at all levels in order to strengthen administrative adjudication work. We have encountered many difficulties in administrative adjudication, and lack experiences in this regard. We hope that the administrative procedural law will be formulated as early as possible.

IV On the Implementation of Policies in Adjudication Work, and the Work of Handling Letters, Complaints, and Visits Aimed at Appealing Petition [subhead]

Five years before 1983, courts at all levels throughout the country basically completed the work of re-examining and redressing false charges, wrong sentences, and frame-ups created by the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during the 10 years of turmoil. On this basis, over the past 5 years, in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our courts throughout the country have re-examined some political issues left over from history, and we have placed our emphasis on the verdicts passed before the "Great Cultural Revolution" on insurrectionary personnel, Overseas Chinese and their relatives, minority nationalities, intellectuals, and so on, and on other political cases. In the meantime, we have also handled cases left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution." By the end of October last year, our courts had handled 789,020 criminal cases of this kind, and the verdicts on 286,512 cases had been changed, accounting for 36.31 percent of the total. The verdicts in these cases were changed because the former ones were inappropriate. In addition, some verdicts were changed because the central authorities had relaxed the relevant policies. But the verdicts on 492,949 cases remain unchanged, accounting for 62.48 percent of the total number of cases. The work of re-examining 9,559 cases was abandoned because the declarants revoked their petitions, or because of a lack of confirmed evidence despite investigation work. Such cases accounted for 1.21 percent of the total. The task of implementing the policy in adjudication work in accordance with the demand of the CPC Central Committee was fulfilled before the 13th CPC National Congress.

It is very strenuous, painstaking, and complicated work to solve problems left over from history. Strictly in accordance with the spirit of the relevant policies of the CPC Central Committee, we have drawn a specific line of demarcation in the policy on handling cases left over from history. We have upheld the viewpoint of historical materialism, and persisted in the attitude of making specific analysis of specific problems. Our courts at all levels have adopted an active, responsible, serious, and prudent attitude to ensure the quality of the handling of cases. In the meantime, party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over the work. This has ensured the successful accomplishment of the task.

The successful fulfillment of the work has produced a good influence both at home and abroad. Some parties say: The CPC has truly implemented the guiding principle of seeking truth from facts, and correcting mistakes once they are discovered. They have done practical work in the interests of nationality solidarity and the unification of the motherland. This shows that the CPC is open and above board. The implementation of the policy has aroused their enthusiasm in making more contributions to the socialist construction of the motherland. With the implementation of the policy, many Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese see the stable situation in the country and feel the warmth of living in the motherland. They return to the mainland

for sightseeing, visiting their relatives and friends, giving lectures, and doing business. Some of them contribute money of their own accord for the construction in their hometowns.

The number of Taiwan compatriots returning to the mainland has been increasing with each passing day. This has played a positive role in promoting the "opening of mail, trade, and shipping services" between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and in realizing the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. On 14 March this year, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued the following joint circular: With regard to those persons now in Taiwan who committed crimes on the mainland before the founding of the PRC, no action will be taken to prosecute them in accordance with the spirit of Article 76 of the Criminal Law concerning the period of limitation for the prosecution of offenses.

It is very strenuous work for the people's courts to handle letters and visits aimed at presenting a petition. Over the past 5 years, our courts throughout the country have received more than 4.3 million visitors, and handled 4 million letters. Our courts at all levels throughout the country have set up special organs responsible for dealing with visitors and letters. Through their work, our courts have truly discovered and redressed a number of false charges, wrong sentences, and frame-ups, and have solved many long-standing, big, and difficult problems. All this has fully protected the citizens' right of appeal against court decisions and verdicts as stipulated by the Constitution and law.

At present, the main problem we are facing is that we should establish an official petition system. Some of our court cadres have adopted a bureaucratic attitude toward petitions. Instead of making conscientious and careful investigations and studies, they do the work perfunctorily when dealing with issues mentioned in letters of petition. They fail to solve problems which can be solved. The handling of some problems, which can be promptly solved, has been delayed because of all this. We should make efforts to correct this mistake. In the meantime, we also realize that some people abuse their right to make petitions. They "unjustifiably obstruct" the correct verdicts of the people's courts. Some people never stop quibbling over issues in spite of the fact that the people's courts have made repeated investigations and studies when dealing with the relevant issues. Owing to the two reasons mentioned above, and the fact that the number of petition cases, letters, and visits is too numerous, and that our courts do not have sufficient manpower to deal with them all at once, in the courts at the grass-roots level an average of 30 percent of petitions have been duplicated, while in the intermediate and supreme courts the average percentage is about 40 percent. At present, some criminals or their relatives threaten or lure by promises or gain witnesses or victims, so that they can commit perjury. Their purpose in so doing is to carry out illegal activities of reversing correct

verdicts. In some localities, such activities are fairly numerous. Some people make unjustifiable petitions. Their purpose is obviously to stay in cities for a long time. Some people carry out criminal activities in the name of making petitions. Some criminal elements who flee hither and thither also carry out such activities. This has severely affected our social order.

To change this situation, we constantly improve our work of handling letters and visits aimed at making petitions. In 1983, we stipulated that in principle we do not handle cases judged before the founding of the People's Republic. We reorganize organs which are responsible for dealing with letters and visits aimed at making petitions, and readjust their functions. We establish adjudication divisions responsible for dealing with complaints and petitions. We define procedures for dealing with letters and visits aimed at appeal petitions. Our purpose in so doing is to avoid as best as we can doing duplicated and useless work, so that we can concentrate our efforts on solving problems which should be solved. However, this alone is not sufficient to completely change the abnormal situation in dealing with letters and visits aimed at making petitions. It is necessary for us to continue to improve our work. We believe that petitions should be limited to cases which can be handled by the courts. Petitions can only be officially made to the court. It is not allowed to adopt methods such as asking influential persons for help, issuing leaflets, sticking up posters, and so on. We also propose that the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee formulate a petition law as early as possible, and "establish a system for petitions by the people, so that the rights and freedoms of citizens as stipulated in the Constitution can be protected, and the act of abusing rights and freedoms can be curbed in accordance with law." V On Supervision of the Adjudication Work of the Courts at the Lower Levels and the Shortcomings in Our Work [subhead]

We have mainly done the following work with regard to supervision over the adjudication work of the courts at the lower levels.

1. Supervision has run through the entire process of the adjudication work. When dealing with important cases, the prompt and effective supervision of the supreme court and courts at higher level over the adjudication work of the courts at the lower level is carried out not only after the verdicts become legally effective, but also in the course of trying the cases. While dealing with some influential, difficult and big cases, we make a timely study of the cases and exchange views with the higher and intermediate courts in terms of policy, the applicability of law, and so on. We follow closely the progress made in handling these cases.

2. We provide a guide based on the applicability of law, and legal interpretation for the new situations occurring in the practice of adjudication. Over the past 5 years, the Supreme People's Court has issued 114 documents

aimed at legal interpretation for the adjudication of the criminal, civil and economic cases. The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have jointly issued 56 documents. Shortly after the launching of the campaign of dealing a heavy blow at the criminal activities seriously jeopardizing social security, to correctly enforce law and implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee, working together with the Supreme People's Procuratorate, we provided interpretation in terms of the applicability of law for the adjudication of the cases such as hooliganism, hooligan criminal groups, rape, abducting and selling people, and so on. To deal with the complexity of the serious economic criminal cases, we again worked together with the Supreme People's Procuratorate to provide interpretation in terms of the applicability of law for cases such as corruption, taking bribes, fraud, speculation and profiteering, and so on. To deal a heavy blow at certain criminal activities which are most rampant, we issued, or jointly issued with the Supreme People's Procuratorate, documents aimed at providing legal interpretation for dealing with cases such as stealing and smuggling precious cultural relics, reselling at profit and smuggling gold, illegally chopping down and denuding forests, hunting and killing pandas, reselling at profit and smuggling panda skins, illegal publications, and so on. Besides, we published more than 80 documents on handling disputes involving rural contracts, inheritance cases, maritime cases, patent cases, cases related with foreigners, and so on.

3. Over the past 5 years, the Supreme People's Court has officially published the materials on 293 guiding cases with an aim to provide some unified criteria for imposing penalty with regard to some big and complicated criminal cases. We have provided some examples for the problem of imposing penalty on cases which have recently occurred. We have also provided examples for dealing with civil and criminal cases occurring in the course of reforms and opening up.

4. We adopt the method of "dissecting a sparrow" to examine the quality of the adjudication of the cases concerned. Every year about 1/3 of our judges are sent out to work together with the relevant courts to examine cases handled during a certain period of time. Documents are examined and assessed one after another. "Joint re-examination of cases by people from the three departments," or "joint re-examination of cases by people from the four departments" is carried out in order to find out problems, correct mistakes, sum up experience and improve work.

Over the past 5 years, courts at all levels throughout the country have handled various kinds of cases, totaling 9,561,967 cases (including second trial and retrial). We have accomplished the great, strenuous and complicated task of adjudication. While firmly sticking to the theme of developing socialist democracy and strengthening socialist legal system, we have constantly improved our work. Exercising our functions conferred on us by the

Constitution, we persist in enforcing law seriously, adhere to the principle of basing everything on facts and law, and resolutely oppose the practice of refusing to abide by the law, failing to enforce the law strictly, and being unwilling to affix the responsibility of those who violate laws. We have always demanded that people's courts at all levels stick to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. We have repeatedly emphasized the importance of laying stress on evidence and investigation. No matter what happens, or what kinds of difficulties occur, we should stick to the truth, and go about things according to law. With regard to the new situations and new problems occurring in the course of reforms and opening up, we should stress that we should deal with them carefully, and that we should make a specific analysis of the specific situations. Anyone, who is proved without a doubt to be guilty of violating the law, and whose action is regarded as a crime, must be resolutely punished according to law no matter what banner he flaunts. In the course of reform and opening up, if one makes mistakes of this or that kind, which are not serious enough to be regarded as a crime, he should be acquitted of a charge. While dealing with civil and economic cases, we should distinguish right from wrong, and ascertain where the responsibility lies, be clear about rights and duties, punish those actions which violate the law, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties. We have repeatedly stressed the policy of giving priority to the quality of the work of handling cases, and attaching importance to "accuracy." While carrying out a nationwide struggle of "dealing a heavy blow at the criminal activities seriously jeopardizing social security and serious economic criminal activities," we demanded that our courts at all levels be resolute and keep sober-minded. While firmly grasping their work, they should be steady, serious and meticulous. They should follow a down-to-earth manner to do their work well. They should be particularly careful when passing a death sentence. Under the new historical conditions, we should pay attention to carrying forward the fine tradition of our political legal work, upholding the party leadership and the mass line, further overcoming the "work style of the yamen," and changing the previous practice of "waiting for cases to be tried" into that of going deep into the reality and the masses, and taking the initiative to provide service. We should change the previous practice of "handling cases behind a closed door" into that of establishing ties with various quarters to promote an all-round management, and to expand the results of our work. We should change the previous practice of "handling cases in an isolated way" into that of serving the overall situation and subordinating our interests to the overall situation. Efforts must be made to integrate the enforcement of law with the practice of attaching importance to law, and handling cases in accordance with ideological education, and to link adjudication work with mass work.

To keep abreast with the new situation and the new task, last year we put forward a demand for an overall increase in the level of adjudication work. 1) We should skillfully

master and apply our legal weapons and further enhance the quality and efficiency of our work of handling cases. 2) We should promptly reflect the new situations and new problems occurring in the course of reforms and opening up, and put forward methods and proposals for solving them. 3) We should improve the work of our courts in accordance with the development of the objective situation. 4) We should vigorously strengthen our work at the grass-roots level, and further give play to the role of the grass-roots courts, and people's tribunals in particular in perfecting the socialist legal system.

We have done our duties conferred on us by the Constitution. However, there are still many shortcomings in our work, and in some aspects our work has not met the demand of the new situation, reforms and opening up.

First, we have not done enough to exercise prompt and effective supervision over the adjudication work of our courts at the lower level. We are still unable to systematically control their work. We have not sufficiently carried out investigations and studies for some new situations and new problems occurring in the process of reforms and opening up. We have not promptly responded to some problems, or proposed in a timely manner methods and proposals for solving problems.

Second, we have not profoundly grasped the work of encouraging court cadres at all levels throughout the country to study the basic theories of Marxism, and the line, guiding principles and policies of the party. We have not profoundly done our work of encouraging our cadres to study some basic and newly promulgated laws. In some localities, our level of law enforcement is high. Some cadres are not yet able to skillfully master and apply law. The quality of some of our work in handling cases is not high.

Third, we have not done enough to specifically help our grass-roots units, and to systematically sum up and popularize their new experiences and good work style.

The fact that we are subjectively still unable to keep abreast of the new situation has been reflected in the three main aspects mentioned above. We should reform the work of our courts in accordance with the spirit of the 13th National Party Congress. The main theme of reforms is that we should further do well in enforcing the law seriously, observing the law, executing the law strictly, affix the responsibility of those who violate the law, and provide better service for the smooth implementation of the basic line for the socialist initial stage.

Socialist democracy and legal system in our country have been greatly developed. In particular, we have made great achievements in legislation. Now the main problem is not that we have no law to go by. It lies in the fact that some existing laws and regulations are not widely observed and executed. While dealing with some issues, some localities and departments fail to go by law, or fail

to execute the law strictly, or fail to affix the responsibility of those who violate the law. This phenomenon is still very common. We hope that various localities and departments will pay more attention to, and exercise more supervision over the work of executing the existing laws and regulations. VI On the Development of Our Courts and the Existing Difficulties [subhead]

By the end of 1987, there were 3,453 courts throughout the country, and 131 of which were special courts such as military tribunals, maritime courts, and so on. They employed 195,469 cadres and policemen.

In September 1983, on the basis of summing up the experience since the founding of the People's Republic, the NPC Standing Committee revised the organizational law of our courts. The judicial and political work of the people's courts is administered by the courts themselves. Over the past 5 years, we have persisted in taking a firm hold of our work with one hand and grasping development with the other. We have made efforts to strengthen the development of our courts, and the building of our contingent in particular.

In 1985, the Supreme People's Court established a national spare-time law university for court cadres. It has enrolled students for the third time. Now, there are 41,196 students studying in the university. The syllabus of the course has covered the teaching and administrative system for the supreme court and the grass-roots courts. The university has employed more than 1,000 full-time teachers and more than 700 part-time teachers. They are responsible for compiling teaching materials covering criminal law, civil law, economic law, and so on. While running the university, we have stressed the policy of integrating theories with practice. This autumn, more than 20,000 students will graduate from the university. At present, more than 1/3 of cadres of our courts throughout the country are studying through spare-time universities, television universities, correspondence universities, party schools, institutes for cadres in charge of political and legal work, and so on. A practice of struggling hard to make progress is prevailing. Support by the local party and government leadership, Xinjiang and Xizang have run special training classes for court cadres of minority nationalities. Preparation has been completed for establishing a training center for training senior judges. The center is to be jointly run by the Supreme People's Court and the State Educational Commission. The center will start recruiting students in Autumn this year. While working and studying, our court cadres should constantly supplement and update their knowledge so that they can enhance their level of work. This is a basic channel for improving the quality of our court contingent. We are determined to overcome all difficulties, and persist in working hard. Through the reform in our personnel system and the establishment of the judge system (fa guan zhi du 3127 1351 0455 1653), we will be able to continuously enhance the ideological and political levels, and the law enforcement capabilities of our court cadres.

Generally speaking, our contingent of court cadres throughout the country is good. It is a contingent which observes discipline, enforces law impartially, can stand the test, and has fighting capacity. It has resolutely supported and implemented the line, guiding principle and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has taken a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and persisting in reforms and opening up. Our court cadres and policemen have pursued the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly, and worked hard despite their insufficient manpower, poor working conditions, and strenuous tasks. This has ensured the completion of their adjudication work, and the fulfillment of various tasks. In 1987, 4,858 court cadres and policemen of our courts at all levels throughout the country were awarded for their meritorious service. Many civilized and advanced units have come to the fore. Since the start of the campaign of dealing a heavy blow at the criminal activities seriously jeopardizing social security up to the end of 1987, 87 court cadres and policemen gloriously sacrificed themselves in the course of carrying out their duties. Many of our court cadres and policemen were injured in the course of carrying out their tasks. However, there were a small number of our court cadres and policemen who failed to stand the test of reforms and opening up. They violated law and discipline, or even offended the law in spite of the fact that they were the executors of the law. Over the past 5 years, there have been 1,941 court cadres and policemen throughout the country who have been punished in accordance with party and government discipline for violating law and discipline, and 230 of them have been criminally accountable. We have persisted in implementing a guiding principle of "running our courts strictly." Once we discover that our court cadres and policemen violate the law, we will never be indulgent toward their mistakes.

Over the past 5 years, with the support of the local party committees and governments, material conditions of various local courts at all levels have been marked improved. In 1983, only 12 percent of our local courts throughout the country established adjudication divisions. By the end of 1987, the percentage increased to 50 percent. More than 90 percent of the local courts at all levels in Hubei and Hunan have established their adjudication divisions. In some provinces, new offices and dormitories have been built for the people's courts. In Hubei Province, more than 70 percent of the people's courts have their own new offices and dormitories. At present, 88 percent of our local courts has markedly improved their facilities including prison vans, other transport means and telecommunications. The modernization of the court management has started.

Over the past 5 years, our people's courts have increased their manpower, and their material conditions have been markedly improved. However, they are still facing many difficulties in terms of manpower and funds.

As far as manpower is concerned, we know that in 1987 the number of the people employed by our courts throughout the country increased by 35.8 percent. However, the number of various cases handled by them increased by 89.75 percent. This did not include more than 8 million letters and visits aimed at appealing petition handled every year. Judging from the situation over the past few years, the number of cases will continue to increase. Our economic and administrative adjudication forces and law execution forces are still very weak. In the majority of places throughout the country, the people's tribunals are needed. But they have not been established in these places. The central government has approved the plan of increasing the number of court staffs by 55,000 in 1987 and 1988. The strain on manpower in our court will be somewhat eased. But this is still far from meeting our actual demand. Considering the financial situation of our country, we do not urge the further expansion of our staffs. Our attention must be mainly devoted to the improvement of the quality of our cadres. Therefore, those newly increased staffs must be fully utilized. In accordance with the spirit of reform, we hope that our courts will have their decisionmaking power to deal with matters concerning the utilization of personnel. A standard must be followed whether our working personnel are openly recruited from the society, or are transferred from other units, or are recruited from among those army men transferred to civilian work. Open recruitment examination must be held for those candidates, and only the best are recruited. We will resolutely refuse to recruit those who are not up to the standard. According to regulations worked out last year, the recruitment of new staffs will be handled in a unified way by higher courts at all levels. Various local courts may refuse to accept those candidates who are not up to the standard. The Supreme Court will soon carry out investigation on the recruitment of new staff. If it is found out that unqualified persons are recruited through "instruction by an influential person," "a brief informal note written by an influential person," "arrangement by an influential person," "personal relationships," and so on, they will be resolutely dismissed. We earnestly hope that party committees, people's congresses and governments at all levels will support the measures taken by our courts so that the quality of our newly recruited staffs will be guaranteed. We also hope that organizational and personnel departments will do a good job in ensuring the quality of our recruited staffs.

Many of our courts, and grass-roots courts and courts located in the old liberated areas, areas of minority nationalities, border areas, and poor areas in particular frequently face difficulties in funds. Due to lack of funds, they are unable to handle some civil and economic cases with which they should be dealing. To deal with some cases, efforts must be made to carry out investigation, and to get evidence from distant places. However, the work is often delayed because of the difficulty in funds. Sometimes, the quality of handling cases cannot be guaranteed because of the lack of funds. At present, half of our courts throughout the country have not yet

established their adjudication divisions. Our people's courts are still facing great difficulties in terms of means of transport, offices and dwelling houses. This situation does not conform with the requirement of developing socialist democracy, and strengthening socialist legal system.

The 13th National Party Congress proposed an idea on political structural reform. In accordance with this idea and practical experience of our courts, it is necessary for our courts to carry out some important reforms. The Supreme People's Court is considering this issue. To establish a judicial system with Chinese characteristics, we are drafting a judicial law. We also hope to overcome difficulties facing our courts in terms of funds, the development of courts, communications facilities, and so on. The method of contracting administrative funds, which is now employed by administrative organs, will not help our courts solve the problem of funds. The method of linking funds for handling cases with the income from fine or penalty will not work either. There are many defects in these methods. Proceeding for the need of strengthening socialist democracy and developing legal system, we hope that the NPC, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council will work out a systematic method for solving our problem. Measures must be taken to guarantee the expenses of our courts, and the funds for their capital construction. The allocation of funds in this regard must be separately listed in the economic and social plans for development of the state and localities.

Fellow deputies, the development of the economic and political situation in our country has posed an increasingly higher demand on the work of the people's courts. We hope that the NPC, the NPC Standing Committee, local people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees will strengthen their supervision and support for courts at all levels throughout the country. Our courts at all levels throughout the country will make their efforts to develop socialist democracy, and strengthen socialist legal system to make greater contribution to the economic construction. They will uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in providing service for reforms and opening up.

I would like you to examine and discuss my report presented above.

Public Security Minister Speaks on Public Order
HK2704101388 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 25 Apr 88 p 3

["Special" dispatch by reporter Chang Shao-wei (1728 1421 1218): "Wang Fang, State Councillor and Public Security Minister, Speaks on the Current Situation and Tasks Regarding Public Order"]

[Text] During the NPC session, some deputies criticized current public order. What is the real state of affairs in current public order? Is the national crime rate increasing or falling? What are the distinguishing features of public security order as our country opens up to the outside world?

With these questions, this reporter specially interviewed Wang Fang, newly appointed state councillor and public security minister, following the NPC session.

Wang Fang said that he had read all the documents concerning the opinions reflected by deputies during the NPC session on the situation in public security and the social mood. Viewed from the whole country, the current situation in public order, he said, is fundamentally stable, but, frankly speaking, social order in some areas is indeed unsatisfactory. In saying that the situation in public order is fundamentally stable, we mean that there are 5.2 criminal cases per 10,000 persons. This rate is comparatively low if compared with other countries in the world. In 1981 there were 8.9 million criminal cases throughout the country, and 7.4 million cases in 1982. After relentless blows were struck at criminals in the second half of 1983, criminal cases dropped to 5.4 million in 1986 and 5.7 million in 1987.

Serious Criminal Cases Are on the Rise [subhead]

Why do people feel that public order is bad and that their sense of security is weaker than before? In reply to these questions, Wang Fang said many serious cases of robbery, murder, violence involving guns, and retaliatory assaults on the police have occurred repeatedly in some areas of northeast and northwest China and in other provinces. Failure to crack these cases in a timely way has blunted the sense of security among the people. Last year there were 120,000 such cases, an increase of 25 percent over the preceding year.

Referring to the increasing number of serious criminal cases, Wang Fang said there are the following fundamental reasons: First, with the country opening up to the outside world and reinvigorating its economy, the floating population is increasing, and the number of criminals who flee hither and thither to commit offenses is on the rise. This has created many difficulties in solving criminal cases. Second, there is an increase in repeat offenses by inmates who have been released upon completion of sentence and delinquents who have received the lesser punishment of reeducation through labor. Some of these people are apt to commit offenses again because the organizations they formerly belonged to refuse to assign them work. Third, with the reinvigoration of the economy, serious economic crimes and robberies are rising because some enterprises relax controls over their staff, financial affairs, and materials. Fourth, the strength of police substations is relatively low and their management and equipment are also comparatively poor. They lack effective measures and technological means to clear up cases and prevent crimes under the new situation.

Wang Fang continued: Under the present circumstances, the primary task for public security organs this year is to strike relentless blows at serious economic and other crimes and to reduce the rising incidence of serious criminal cases. Public security organs should frequently

take strong measures against, and suppress, gambling, prostitution, drug addicts, trafficking in females, and other ugly social phenomena so as to prevent them from spreading and becoming trades. This struggle will be a protracted one.

Reform of the Public Security Structure [subhead]

As the economic and political structural reforms are being carried out, some problems have been exposed in the organizational setup and personnel deployment of the public security offices. This year our second major task, Wang Fang noted, is to reform the public security structure. In the spirit of the 13th CPC National Congress and proceeding from the overall situation of reform, we will harmonize our internal relations step by step, get rid of the existing drawbacks in our work, and gradually establish a unified and efficient people's police structure which can meet the needs of public security work.

Wang Fang continued: Our public security system has a total of 1.2 million personnel, with people's police and armed police in equal proportions. In addition, there are a certain number of specialist police, such as the railway police, the civil aviation police, the forestry police, and the police stationed in large enterprises and reform-through-labor farms. Due to numerous departments and overlapping functions, there is too much buck-passing between them. Thus criminal cases cannot be handled quickly, nor can criminal activities be effectively checked and normal social order maintained.

The solution to the problem requires tremendous efforts, Wang Fang noted. On the one hand, the Ministry of Public Security should streamline its organs and delegate power to lower levels. It should also change its functions, as demanded by the State Council, so as to exercise leadership in a macrolevel sense and reinforce the grass-roots units with the redundant personnel from the ministry. On the other hand, we must depend on legality, and legislation should be speeded up. Wang Fang disclosed: The drafting of the "PRC People's Police Law" started in 1983, and draftsmen include cadres from the Laws and Regulations Bureau, the General Office, the Political Department, and other bureaus under the Ministry of Public Security. The work is now being stepped up. However, its final version can hardly be completed in a short time because the work involves too many aspects.

Relations Between the Police and the People Should Be Cemented [subhead]

When asked to talk about the quality of the police, Wang Fang, who is a veteran public security man, said: Generally speaking, the quality is not bad and the force is combat-worthy and trusted by the people... Wang Fang has been engaged in public security work for many years. After liberation, he was the first director of the Public Security Office of Hangzhou City, and then he was promoted to the post of director of the Public Security

Bureau of Zhejiang Province. When he was vice governor of Zhejiang Province, he was also in charge of the province's judicial work. During the "Cultural Revolution," he was criticized and denounced at public meetings and was in jail for 7 years. After 1977 he was reinstated in his former office. In 1983 he held the post of Zhejiang provincial party committee secretary and was transferred to Beijing in 1987 to assume the office of public security minister. He was elected state councillor at the recent First Session of the Seventh NPC to help the premier administer the judicial work of the State Council system. He believes the mass line must be followed in public security work and that security policemen should immerse themselves among the masses and replace their special privilege mentality with a sense of honor. He advocates the system of encouraging security policemen at police substations to frequently brief the people in the areas under their control on their work. The fine tradition prevailing in the 1950's and 1960's, he said, should be adhered to. Under the new situation, this is an ideal method, advantageous to both harmonizing the relations between the police and the people and carrying out social dialogue. It can help the masses to understand, support, and supervise police work.

Hong Kong Paper Profiles Space Flight Center

HK2604030988 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 24 Apr 88 p 1

["Special Feature" by correspondent Lin Ning (2651 1337): Cradle of China's Astronauts"]

[Text] Whenever the scene of foreign astronauts flying to some planet appeared on television in thousands upon thousands of households, many Chinese hoped to see their own astronauts one day.

As luck would have it, this reporter was asked to cover the Beijing Space Flight Medical Program Research Center, known as the cradle of China's astronauts, and visited a set of Chinese-made simulation equipment for manned spaceships, thus witnessing Chinese astronauts under training.

It is not exaggerating to say that China has already scored important accomplishments in the research of life support systems in manned-space flight. It has acquired the basic conditions to select and to train astronauts, and has laid a fine groundwork for China's manned-space flight program.

Starting From Scratch in the 1960s [subhead]

Walking into the mysterious space flight medical scientific research building, one is dazzled by the mysterious precision equipment of every description. It is learned that China began research and preparations for manned-space flight in the early 1960s. Premier Zhou Enlai

personally took care of the matter and was in charge of its planning. He gave important instructions on various occasions, and laid the foundation for initiating China's manned space flight.

In July 1964, China successfully launched its first biosatellite. In July 1967, China succeeded in recovering a biosatellite carrying a dog. In 1968, the Space Flight Medical Program Scientific Research Center was founded, to be in charge of the design of the life security system in spacecraft and the experiment on how the human body can best adapt to a space environment. This signaled the completion of the preparatory phase of China's manned-space flight.

However, an "unprecedented" political storm almost swept clean this research project after it had made some progress. Large numbers of hi-tech scientists and technicians were "exiled" to take up farming in remote rural areas; the gap in this field between China and developed countries once again widened. Scientific research recovered only after the "Cultural Revolution," and has made fast progress. Since 1985, the research has been in both the implementation and development phases of manned-space flight.

Fifteen Astronauts Are Under Training [subhead]

At present, this research center, which is under the guidance of Qian Xuesheng, the famous scientist known as the "father of Chinese astronauts," is working hard on the research in the applied system in the space flight medical program. The revered Qian invariably attends the weekly science and technology academic meeting. He has proposed his original concept of systematics, while giving guidance in the comprehensive research method characterized by applying to multiple branches of science, including manned-spacecraft environment, systematic engineering, linking medicine with industry, and linking Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. This has played an important role in the breakthrough in the space medical program and key technology.

Not without pride, a responsible person of the research center told the reporter that after 20 years of effort, China has developed a new-breed science and technology contingent in this field consisting of 400-some scientists and technicians of more than 60 specialties including medicine, biology, biochemical technology, engineering, electronic engineering, and computer science. The research center has completed a series of research topics including gaseous elements in the cockpit area of the spaceship, pressure control and emergency pressure control; temperature and humidity control in the cockpit, the purification of polluted air, food and drinking water in space flight, as well as space suit design, and has built a set of ground simulating-space-environment-experimental equipment. Fifteen Chinese astronauts are undergoing training and experiments

here. They have provided voluminous physiological figures on the human body living and working in space as well as the design of the life security system in a spaceship, with a set of basic methods for astronaut selection and training worked out.

Qigong and Traditional Chinese Medicine Introduced Into the Realm of Space Flight [subhead]

Witnessing all the pictures and data reflecting the development of China's space industry, while caressing the orange-color space suit, one feels that the distance between space and mankind seems to have greatly narrowed.

Manned-space flight is a field of science that many nations have shown concern for and attached great importance to. It focally demonstrated a nation's strength in economy, science, and technology. The responsible person of the research center said that in the near future, China's scientific research in manned-space flight will continue to center around research in progress. At the same time, China will strengthen academic exchanges and international cooperation in scientific research. In recent years, experts from the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and Canada have successively conducted academic exchanges with the Chinese Space Flight Medical Program Research Center, and talked over items in cooperation. Many experts believe that China's forces of scientific research and equipment possess world advanced levels, especially they have introduced the medical results of traditional Chinese medicine, Chinese herbs, and qigong, a system of deep breathing exercises into the realm modern space flight technology, and solved a series of difficult problems including "motion sickness" in space flight.

Sending "Loading Experts" to Space [subhead]

Talking about the prospects of China's manned space flight, this person stated that although China has made some breakthroughs in manned-space-flight-life-support-system research, a series of issues including the development and manufacture of a new type of spacecraft and large carrier rockets are still awaiting solution. This involves a huge input of the state's financial material resources, and is determined by the overall arrangement of the national economic development. At present, China is ready to cooperate with other countries, by sending Chinese "loading experts" to conduct experiments in space on their spacecraft. However, we are sure that one day, the Chinese will ride on their own spaceship with the continuous strengthening of their national strength.

Training of Astronauts Viewed

HK2704035688 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 26 Apr 88 p 1

["Special dispatch" by reporter Lin Ning (2651 1337): "The Physique and Diet of Astronauts—a Visit to the Beijing Aeronautical Medical Engineering Institute (part three)"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr—Chinese trainees for spaceflight must undergo extraordinarily strenuous training. Their life, though quite rigorous, is also full of joy.

After passing through a garden path, we arrived at the living quarters of the trainees. The quarters were a standard Beijing-style compound with houses around a courtyard. In front of us there were three rows of brick one-story houses, the middle ones being the dormitories, and those on both sides being the gym, medical center, canteen, and classroom. In the neatly-decorated courtyard there was a horizontal bar, a rolling wheel, a rocking ladder, and other sports apparatus.

The Living Quarters of the Trainees [subhead]

The responsible person of the institute accompanying us said: There are currently 15 trainees, who mostly come from Hubei, Anhui, Shaanxi, Shandong, and Henan Provinces. According to his briefing, from 1970 to 1971, China selected its first group of astronauts, numbering over 30 people, from among the air force combat heroes and veteran fighter pilots. Wang Hai, commander of the Air Force, was one of them. Later, China regularly selected trainees from air force units for training tests in space adaptability.

The physical requirements for the trainees are not only rigorous, they can also be regarded as harsh. The trainees should be between 176 and 180 centimeters tall and have no scars on their bodies. There are also strict requirements on their physical health and their capacity to withstand strains. It is said that only one out of 800-odd people has been selected.

Physical Training [subhead]

The dormitories of the trainees gave one the impression of being rigorous, tidy, and quiet. Three persons share a room furnished with uniformly beige-colored furniture. The bookshelves lining the wall were filled with books on astronautics and the basic theory of space navigation. There were also guitars and tape recorders by the sides of the beds.

In the gym, some trainees were exercising with combined training apparatus under the instruction of a coach named Li Guangbiao. The dark and strong coach, an outstanding student who graduated from the Beijing Institute of Physical Training in 1969, has been teaching here for 19 years. He said: To prepare the trainees to undergo aerospace test training, it is necessary for them to have a certain amount of physical training so to enhance their stamina, speed, and tenacity. The training principally consists of equipment training, ball games, and general sports items.

To strengthen their will to overcome difficulties and their ability to work under adverse environments, special arrangements are also made for the trainees to engage in difficult sports activities, such as running a long distance against the strong wind, swimming in cold winter weather over 10 degrees below zero, or engaging in long-distance, cross-country skiing with a heavy load. After many years of exploration, we have summed up a set of methods to train the trainees, thus laying a solid physical foundation for aerospace training. According to calculations and tests by a scientific research unit some time ago, the endurance standard for the trainees is even higher than that for the members of the national football team.

Having Lunch With Trainees [subhead]

The diet and hygiene standards for the trainees are even stricter. The decorations of the canteen in the living quarters are by no means inferior to restaurants in Beijing streets. This reporter had lunch with the trainees, which consisted of prawns, sea cucumbers, roast beef, and various fresh vegetables. The principal food was slices of toast and, after the meal, there were mangoes and Hami melon for dessert.

It is learned that the trainees are strictly prohibited from eating out. Nor are they allowed to eat food brought from home. Bowls and chopsticks should be strictly sterilized three times before use. Their daily diet is made up by special personnel according to various standards, including the quantity of heat, vitamins, minerals, sugar, fat, and protein needed by human bodies. All the food is supplied by special food suppliers in Beijing and the food quality, hygiene, packing, transport, and so on, are the same as those for the central leaders.

The health care of the trainees is in the charge of a medical team consisting of two assistant research fellows, a physician-in-charge, and a military doctor. The medical center is fitted out with numerous advanced instruments and equipment for physiological examinations, encephalogram, electrocardiogram, examination of kidney and lung functions and brain tumors. The astronauts have regular physical examinations once every 4 months and overall medical check-up twice a year. They should be examined for health quality and functions after each training. Moreover, the trainees also have a month-long convalescent vacation annually in such tourist resorts as Qingdao and Beidaihe.

At the clear sound of a whistle, a number of trainees in astronaut training suits were ready to carry out aerospace training. Looking at their strong and vigorous figures, I could not help having a sense of pride: China has spent 20 years building from scratch such a ground space simulated training equipment series. I firmly believe that Chinese astronauts will also be born here and will fly into space in the near future.

East Region

Jiangsu Enterprises Benefit From New Wage System
*OW241005 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 88*

[Excerpts] This reporter has just learned from a provincial forum on revitalizing the enterprises' internal distribution system which opened on 17 April, that since 1987 some 847 state enterprises have implemented a flexible wage system linking an enterprise's total wage payments to its economic results. [passage omitted]

According to statistics on 267 enterprises that have implemented the system, the profits and taxes they turned over to the state have increased about 12 percent; their total wage payments also increased about 9 percent. For every yuan's increase in wages, the state gets 3 yuan in increased profit and tax revenue. This shows that wage increases for staffers and workers are based on an enterprise's improved economic results. [passage omitted]

Shandong Decision on Agricultural Development
*SK2604072588 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO
in Chinese 8 Apr 88 pp 1, 3*

[Text] The provincial party committee and government recently made a "decision on deepening reform and maintaining a sustained and stable agricultural development" in efforts to further increase the vigor and reserve strength of our province's agriculture, achieve sustained, stable and comprehensive agricultural development, and attain the second-step strategic goal of economic construction.

The "decision" states: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province has deepened its rural reform step by step, and achieved new development in rural economy. However, the current agricultural development is still far from being compatible with the new situation in which the entire economy is gradually marching toward commercialization, socialization, and modernization, and moving from having adequate food and clothing to being fairly well-off. Reforms in other fields are not carried out in a coordinated manner, service fails to catch up, the material foundation for agriculture is weak, comparable interests of agriculture decline, and a new situation has emerged in the relationship between the supply and demand of farm products. For this reason, the "decision" stresses the following tasks:

It is necessary to further set to rights the position of agriculture in the national economy. Agriculture should be taken as a foundation for developing the national economy. In accelerating the process of industrialization, party committees and governments at various levels should truly attach importance to and strengthen

agriculture, which is the foundation, in terms of ideological understanding and practical work, to maintain a stable and coordinated development of both industry and agriculture, and both cities and rural areas.

It is necessary to establish a new pattern for agricultural development. Based on the province's strategic idea of developing the export-oriented economy in Shandong Peninsula; building agricultural development experimentation areas in the basins along the Huang, Huai, and Hai Rivers; and organizing the coordinated development of the commodity economy throughout the province; in the future we should orient our agriculture to the needs of both the domestic and the world markets, fully develop our advantages, and gradually establish throughout the province an open new agricultural development pattern that rationalizes the disposition of resources, improves agricultural structure, stabilizes agricultural growth, yields increasingly better results, and reflects the advantages of Shandong.

It is necessary to deepen reform and improve policies. While consolidating the fruits of reform already achieved, we should continue to deepen the rural reform focusing on cultivating and improving the new mechanisms needed in developing the rural productive forces. We should stabilize and perfect the dual management system, and further stabilize land contract relations. We should also strengthen unified management, and develop village-level economy. Governments at various levels should support the development of the village-level economy with funds, technology, and materials. We should gradually muster land to the hands of people adept in farming, and develop large-scale production in line with the principle that this is done at an opportune time, in proper areas, and to a proper extent; the will of the masses is respected; and flexible measures are adopted. We should improve the legal system, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of peasants. Regarding the portion of profit that peasants are entitled to retain, and the "funds for five purposes," we should act strictly according to regulations of the State Council, the provincial party committee and government. We should improve the profit-sharing methods so that profits can be linked with the performance of contracted management.

It is necessary to orient agricultural development to a track of depending on scientific and technological progress. We should accelerate the wide application of domestic and foreign scientific and technological achievements. In connection with the implementation of the "good-harvest plan" and the "spark plan," we should select and widely apply a number of scientific and technological achievements, which can yield quicker results with less investment, every year; emphasis should be placed on applying the technology on improvement and cultivation of strains, farming systems, breeding, and development of animal feed. We should delegate power to and invigorate agricultural scientific and technological institutes, and relax policies on the management of scientific and technical personnel. Scientific and technological departments may do business by rendering

technical service. We should encourage scientific and technical personnel to undertake technological projects on a contract basis, or develop technical service organizations in rural areas, and they may have their pay suspended while reserving their posts, resign or transfer when doing so. We should encourage scientific and technical cadres of party and government organs to give paid technical service, jointly undertake scientific and technological projects, and sign contracts for such projects. We should encourage scientific and technical personnel who have resigned from actual work in cities to go to rural areas to render scientific and technical service, and undertake technological projects on a contract basis. We should also adopt preferential policies to bring in advanced scientific and technical personnel from abroad and from other areas of the country. We should promote rural scientific and technological education, and raise the scientific and technological, and cultural levels of peasants.

It is necessary to improve the socialized service system. All cities, prefectures, counties, and villages, and the state and all collectives, associations, and individuals may develop economic service organizations, or entities that do business and provide service, hold responsibility for their own profits and losses, and conduct independent management. We should strengthen the service-providing function of the two levels of county and township (town), and raise the level of socialized service. We should deregulate to a proper extent the management of the means of production, reduce intermediate links, and encourage direct links between production and marketing units. Rural cooperative organizations may serve as agents to purchase and market the means of production for peasants. From now on, chemical fertilizer managed by the province should be provided by the various production enterprises directly to counties in line with province-assigned quotas; and that managed by cities, prefectures, and counties is permitted to be provided directly to townships (towns) and villages. We should encourage the units in charge of the marketing of means of agricultural production to deliver goods to villages and households in a timely manner. We should strictly abide by the state price policies, and prohibit arbitrary price hikes. The three kinds of materials linked with the purchase of farm products should be supplied in line with regulations formulated by the province.

It is necessary to increase input through various channels, and strengthen capital construction for agriculture. Governments at various levels should increase their input into agriculture in the fields of funds, materials, manpower, intellectual resources, technology, and information. Towns and townships should actively develop a rural cooperative foundation, and manage well and flexibly use rural collective funds. We should guide peasants to correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption, and encourage more input into agriculture. We should further strengthen farmland capital construction, and greatly develop

water-conservation irrigation. We should carry out unified planning and assign every level the responsibility for management. In line with the principle of benefiting those who invest, we should encourage peasants to raise funds and contribute labor service to build small farmland water conservancy projects individually, or cooperatively by various households or various villages.

It is necessary to achieve an optimal structure, and develop the agriculture oriented to the need for foreign exchange earning. In grain production, we should concentrate efforts on increasing per-unit yields, and improve quality while maintaining a basic stability in grain areas, so that grain production can fundamentally suit the needs of demand. We should continue to develop our province's advantage in cash crops, and maintain the trend of stable growth in the production of cotton, oil-bearing crops and flue-cured tobacco. We should exert great efforts in developmental agriculture, and make the best use of such natural resources as waste hills and beaches, inland water areas, and grassland to promote forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. We should further strengthen construction of agricultural commodity bases, and gradually achieve serialized and export-oriented production, processing, and marketing of the bases.

We should actively develop the secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas, and shift rural surplus laborers to these industries at a quicker pace. We should include township enterprises in the provincial overall plan for industrial development, and its plan for development of various trades. We should exert great efforts to develop the processing and assembling industries depending on customer-supplied materials and specifications, and the compensation trade; import other projects that can yield better and quicker results with less investment; expand the export of labor-intensive products, and the products that combines labor-intensive and knowledge-intensive production; and include the transfer of rural laborers and the development of township enterprises in the great international economic circle.

Based on the existing foundation, we should facilitate the development of our province's industries in support of agriculture. In the chemical fertilizer industry, we should increase the production capacity of ordinary chemical fertilizer while emphatically developing such good-quality fertilizer as urea, double calcium fertilizer, and phosphoric ammonium. We should ensure supply of the materials needed in the production of plastic sheeting by importing them or redistributing them in the country. Priorities in the supply of power, raw materials, and funds should be given continuously to the industries in support of agriculture.

It is necessary to conscientiously protect cultivated land, and improve the ecological environment. We should strictly enforce the "PRC Land Management Law," and the "Shandong Provincial Methods for Enforcing the 'PRC Land Management Law,'" and resolutely punish

according to law illegal occupation of land, and misuse of cultivated land. Reimbursement should be given to land use. Generally speaking, good farmland should be protected as nature reservation areas; people who must use it should make up for it by reclaiming wasteland to build farmland.

We should further strengthen water and soil conservation, and environmental protection, and promote an upward trend in agricultural production.

It is necessary to strengthen and improve leadership over agriculture. Party committees and governments at various levels should truly put agricultural development high on their agenda. We should further mobilize and organize all trades and professions to greatly support agriculture. We should formulate long-range plans for agricultural development, integrate short-range construction with long-range development, and guard against and overcome any myopic behavior in leadership work. Leading people at various levels should renew their ideas, study new knowledge and new technology, enhance the sense of the commodity economy, and learn to use economic law and modern managerial means to guide agricultural production. They should be good at conducting investigations and study, summarizing fresh experiences, and connecting the guidelines of the instructions from higher levels with the specific local conditions; carry out their work in a creative manner; ensure a sustained and stable agricultural development; and play a greater role in achieving the second 100-percent increase in our province's economic construction.

Shandong's Yantai Vows Better Services
OW260828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Guangzhou, April 23 (XINHUA)—Improved investment regulations and a better infrastructure offer good conditions for foreign investors, Yantai's Vice-Mayor Liu Guodong said today.

Speaking at a press conference in Guangzhou, Liu said foreign investors could count on good services and reliable investment conditions in Yantai, an open coastal city in Shandong Province.

Yantai had a total industrial and agricultural output of 12 billion yuan last year. The city has 53,000 enterprises run by townships and villages. Exports were 1.13 billion yuan in 1987, 12 percent up the previous year.

Liu said that the infrastructure is now better. There are good telecommunications. Six new berths are being built in Yantai Port, which will increase the port's total handling capacity from the present seven million tons to 12 million tons. A new highway from Yantai to Qingdao will open later this year.

He said 173 million yuan has been spent on constructing the Yantai economic and technical development zone, which started in 1985.

The city has established a service center for foreign-funded enterprises to cut down the time for approval of new projects and to improve coordination between departments.

Shandong Holds Rural Education Conference
SK2604075 188 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] According to an our correspondent's dispatch from Pingdu County, Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the on-the-spot education conference that opened on 16 April regarding having rural education serve economic construction.

In his speech Comrade Lu Maozeng pointed out: The province's current situation in economic development is that everything is ready, and all we need is an east wind, which means that we need talented personnel and are urged to upgrade the quality of all laborers. The fundamental method to upgrade the quality of laborers lies in developing education, particularly rural education.

In his speech Comrade Lu Maozeng put forward the following three demands for the education work at or under the county level:

1. Efforts should be made to further define the guiding ideology of educational work. He pointed out that some localities had only paid attention to general senior middle schools and ignored vocational and technical education and that they had turned the basic education into one which only provides courses for entering higher schools. As a result, they send a large number of students to higher educational institutions each year but have not made efforts to train personnel who are urgently needed by local units, resulting in slow development of the economy. Such a phenomenon must be corrected. It is imperative for us to orient the basic education to truly serving local economic construction.
2. Efforts should be made to implement in a down-to-earth manner the policy on enforcing the 9-year compulsory education. Departments from top to bottom should successfully formulate their plan and steps to implement this policy and define their plan and steps in line with the rules and regulations or the law. Otherwise, the judicial departments will investigate and affix the responsibility for the failure.
3. Efforts should be made to enhance vocational and technical education. At present, we should do a good job in emphatically developing or operating undertakings concerning foreign economic relation and trade, which can serve the export-oriented economy. We should open

specialized undertakings which can serve the development of the Huang-Huai-Hai Plain, such as soil improvement, water conservancy, alkali soil improvement, animal husbandry, and aquatic production; as well as specialized undertakings which can serve the drive to have people get rid of poverty and become wealthy and to develop town-run enterprises, such as farm product processing, construction, building materials, garments, furniture, and domestic electric appliances. Various counties should gradually open a center of vocational education and secondary specialized technical schools. Efforts should be made to conduct reform in the method of student enrollment for senior vocational middle schools and to give preferential treatment in student enrollment to the children whose parents have been involved in economic associations and production responsibility systems and are engaging in specialized production. Zhao Zhihao, vice governor, presided over the conference on 16 April, at which (Shan Chengzhi), secretary of the Pingdu County party committee, delivered a report to describe their experience and concrete methods adopted by the county in successfully running rural education to serve economic construction.

Catholic Church Ordains Bishops in Shandong
OW2704014388 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Jinan, April 26 (XINHUA) — Five new Catholic bishops were ordained on Sunday in Jinan, Shandong Province, in a consecration ceremony attended by many thousands of worshippers.

There are now 55 bishops throughout the country.

The five bishops are from Jinan, Qingdao, Qingzhou, and Zhoucun and were chosen by clergy and laity last year from their respective dioceses.

Catholicism was introduced into China by European priests during the Ming Dynasty 400 years ago. However, during the turmoil of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, religious activities were suspended.

Since 1980, more than 2,000 Catholic churches and chapels have revived on the Chinese mainland and the number of Catholics has increased to nearly 3.4 million, according to Liu Bonian, deputy director of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church.

He said that China now has 11 Catholic seminaries, including those that have been revived and newly-built ones. There are more than 1,000 nuns studying in convents in 20 localities.

Theological research institutions have been set up and the journal "CHINESE CATHOLICISM" is now published.

Paper on Shanghai Teachers' Paid Services
OW260726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Some teachers in Shanghai sell boiled eggs and ice cream to their students to augment their income. This has highlighted the controversy of whether teachers should offer paid services, according to a report in today's "CHINA YOUTH NEWS".

In an article on the controversy, the paper sought the views of teachers, students, legislators and officials in Shanghai.

Earlier this year, the Shanghai municipal authorities began encouraging schools to provide paid services to increase their earnings. These would mainly take the form of the work-study program and compulsory paid training classes for students, the paper quoted a local official as saying.

But instead, some teachers resorted to selling boiled eggs and ice cream to their students, the official said.

Some deputies attending the current session of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, Shanghai's legislative body, said this detracted from the teachers' main job.

Yu Qi, a special-class teacher (an official title granted to most competent teachers), said, "Teachers should devote all their energy to educating the younger generation. If they go into business, there will be serious consequences."

Some students shared the view that teachers should concentrate on teaching. Engaging in business was demeaning, they said.

"We do not object schools offering paid services, but the selling of boiled eggs by teachers does damage their image to some extent," one said.

Zhao Xianchu, a leading educationalist in Shanghai, said that teachers are not paid according to the importance of their work and should be paid more. Others agreed that teachers earn too little.

The paper also reported that Shanghai's Huangpu District Government has decided to earmark three million yuan for bonuses to teachers in kindergartens, primary schools and middle schools.

Shanghai Scientists Active in Upgrading Products
OW252106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT
24 Apr 88

[Text] Shanghai, April 24 (XINHUA)—Over 20,000 Shanghai scientists and technicians are active in helping rural enterprises in the city suburbs and nearby Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces thanks to efforts made by Shanghai Science and Technology Association.

Over the past two years, they have developed 2,000 items of technology for 1,800 enterprises, relieving 174 of them from economic losses.

The scientists have played a key role in upgrading products of these enterprises which were characterized by technical backwardness.

Owing to their help, products of over 900 enterprises have shown marked improvement and some are now being sold overseas including the United States and Canada.

Before five technical personnel from Shanghai began to work in a textile machinery factory in Nanjing suburbs, the enterprise was on the brink of bankruptcy because of poor management and technical problems.

However, in less than one year, 90 percent of the factory's products have been brought up to standards and some have become hot sellers in the market.

Meanwhile, the Shanghai association has run 500 training sessions for 35,000 technical and managerial personnel from 1,000 small and medium-sized enterprises.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Leader Stresses Party Discipline
HK2604003088 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] A 6-day Guangdong provincial conference on discipline inspection work ended yesterday afternoon in Guangzhou.

Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summary speech at the closing session of the conference.

Referring to the issue of strictly handling party affairs and enforcing party discipline, Wang Ning stressed: It is wrong to think of reforms and opening up as conflicting with the work of strictly handling party affairs. In the course of implementing the policy on reforms and opening up, a small number of party members have failed to withstand tests, and have abused their power for personal gain, accepted bribes, and discredited the party with the public. We must attach major importance to these problems and conscientiously solve these problems. If we do not strictly handle party affairs and do not

enforce party discipline, if we allow such unhealthy trends and corrupt phenomena to spread unchecked, and if we tolerate the existence of corrupt elements within the party, it will be impossible for us to successfully promote reforms and opening up and our party will be on the decline.

Guangdong Leaders Attend Science Conference
HK2704053188 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Apr 88

[Excerpts] A provincial science and technology work conference, held under the auspices of the provincial government, opened in Guangzhou today. This is a meeting for deepening reforms in science and technology and mobilizing science and technology workers to make contributions by actively plunging into the development of export-oriented economy in the coastal regions. [passage omitted]

The opening ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Lin Ruo and Fang Bao; Jiang Minkuan, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; Fang Shaoyi, a responsible person of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Vice Governors Lu Zhonghe and Zhang Gaoli. Lin Ruo, Jiang Minkuan, and Zhang Gaoli made speeches.

Guangzhou Trade Fair Achievements Noted
HK2704065088 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Apr 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhi Pu]

[Text] Guangzhou—During the first half of the current 20-day Guangzhou Trade Fair, the Chinese trading delegations achieved a total contract export value of more than \$2.3 billion.

A news conference was told here yesterday that the transaction value is 23.69 percent up on the same period at the last spring fair and 3.05 percent up on the first 10 days of the last autumn fair.

So far, the biggest contractors among all delegations are textiles (\$750 million), the Xinshidai Joint Trading Delegation (a special delegation consisting of units engaged both in production and foreign trading, \$273.1 million), cereals oils and foodstuffs (\$260 million), light industrial products (\$257.5 million), and native produce and animal products (\$159 million).

But in terms of contracted absolute value, the top five delegations with the biggest increases are: textiles, the Xinshidai Joint Trading Delegation, metals and minerals, native produce and animal products, and silks, said Cao Huicong, deputy director of the fair's business office.

Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Liaoning and Shandong are so far the top provincial contractors at the fair, which, during the first 10 days, made total contract values respectively of \$210 million, \$200 million, \$180 million, \$140 million and \$120 million.

Cao said the most popular items during the first half of the fair were grains, canned food, beer, colour television sets, paper, glassware, silk, cashmere, jewellery, small tractors, iron alloy, steel, copper, firecrackers, and some Chinese medicines.

He said that by Monday, about 28,500 foreign traders had registered at the fairs, about 6,000 more than at the same time last year. They were from 106 countries and regions, compared with 92 countries and regions at the same time last year.

Businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao made the biggest deals at the fair in terms of transaction value, followed by traders from the EEC, the United States, Japan and OPEC, Cao said.

Shenzhen To Open Means-of-Production Markets
OW260113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Shenzhen, April 23 (XINHUA)—The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, one of China's four, will open six markets for means of production this year.

According to a Shenzhen trade and development official, the markets will deal in machinery, motor vehicles and parts, engineering machines, building materials, agricultural production materials, packing materials, printing and dyeing supplies, and textile machines.

Both Chinese and foreign businessmen will be permitted to operate in the markets in forms of joint ventures, cooperative-run firms, and sole-investment enterprises.

Means of production can be sold duty-free in the zone, but will be taxed if taken for use outside the zone.

Guangxi To Expand Coastal Open Economic Zones
HK2604065788 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Apr 88 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Liang Zhaoming [2733 0340 2494]
"Guangxi To Expand Coastal Open Economic Zones"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 20 Apr—To implement the economic development strategy of the coastal areas, Guangxi, with the approval of the State Council, will further expand its coastal open economic zones. In addition to Beihai City (Hanfangcheng Port), which has already been listed as one of the 14 coastal open cities, Wuzhou City and Cangwu and Hepu Counties under its jurisdiction, Yulin City, Qinzhou City, and the Fangcheng Autonomous County of Various Nationalities will also become coastal open economic zones. In this way, the total area open to

the outside world in Guangxi will increase from the original 289 square kilometers to 18,800 square kilometers. The population in the coastal open cities and economic zones will increase from the original 200,000 to 4,660,000.

This was announced by Wei Chunshu, chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government, at a news briefing in Shenzhen yesterday.

Wei Chunshu gave a brief account of the favorable conditions for developing export-oriented economy in the coastal-open-economic zones in Guangxi's southeastern part along Beibu Bay and adjacent to Guangdong Province. He said that Guangxi has more than 2 million Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots. This is particularly so in the southeastern part, where investment conditions are gradually improving. Beihai, for example, with its efforts of the past 3 years or more, has completed a total area of 1.57 square kilometers of power supply, telecommunications, drainage, and the "seven major components of infrastructure and ground leveling" projects, and main roads leading to it, in addition to the sea port and airport already completed.

The State Council stipulates that various policies for the Zhujiang, Changjiang, and Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Deltas shall be implemented in the newly-added coastal open zones in Guangxi. Based on this, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government has recently formulated "Several Regulations on Encouraging the Development of Export-Oriented Economy." Wei Chunshu also gave a brief introduction to them.

The contents of these regulations include the delegation to lower levels the examination and approval of Sino-foreign joint-ventures, and Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises; the adoption of preferential taxation measures; the reduction and exemption of land-use charge and charges for relevant infrastructure of all foreign-funded enterprises in Guangxi; the use of sites, factory buildings, equipment, industrial property, and funds of their own in investment or leasing contracts in the form of Sino-foreign joint-ventures or cooperative management by state-owned enterprises and collective enterprises to carry out advanced technical transformation, to develop export products, or to replace import goods with goods made in China; and promotion of investment by and cooperation with foreign businessmen, and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, and processing and assembly businesses in Guangxi.

Wei Chunshu said that Guangxi is the only region inhabited by minority nationalities that has a coastline. To ensure the implementation of the economic development strategy of the coastal areas, the regional government is trimming rules and regulations that are harmful to the opening policy, foreign investment, foreign trade,

and tourism. Governments at various levels will, according to their respective competence, appoint departments in charge to convene regular joint work meetings to examine and approve in a concentrated manner agreements, contracts, and constitutions, reduce the levels of structure, and raise efficiency. They will also appoint special departments to supervise the implementation of relevant regulations and policies and coordinate in the solution of problems that emerge in the operation of foreign-funded enterprises.

Hainan Meetings Prepare for Congresses
HK2704064888 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The first Hainan Party and People's Congresses will be held in June or July, by which time all the major provincial Party and government leaders will have been formally elected, said Xu Shijie, Secretary of the Hainan Province Work Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Xu yesterday made a speech before 1,600 officials from 19 counties and cities of the province at a ceremony in the capital city of Haikou to unveil signs for the Hainan Provincial Committee of the CPC and the People's Government of Hainan Province.

He said that within the first three years the newly-founded province would only invest its limited funds in carefully-selected high-efficiency projects such as energy and water supplies, communications and transport.

He warned that foreign investment would take time. Only by improving the investment environment would the island see a rapid increase in foreign investment.

Provincial officials must offer equal treatment to all investors and partners from home and abroad, said Xu, by offering preferential policies and allowing them to make profits.

Meanwhile, the Hainan trading delegation currently taking part in the Guangzhou Trade Fair has reported brisk business activities in the first 10 days of trading. Officials from the Foreign Trade Bureau were predicting a marginal increase in exports this year.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY, Huang Shiyang, head of the bureau, said that by Monday the delegation had contracted more than \$23 million worth of goods with overseas buyers, against the figure of \$15 million for last year's spring fair, when Hainan set up an independent trading delegation for the first time.

Major export deals concluded so far have involved native produce, textiles, metals, minerals, and arts and crafts, with sizeable orders coming from Hong Kong, Macao, the United States, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries, Huang said.

Last year, Hainan sent about 40 people to the fair, but has enlarged its team to over 100 this time.

Based on confidence built up at the fair, Huang said the export volume of the province may show a significant increase this year. Last year, Hainan exported \$120 million worth of products, doubling the figure for 1986.

Eight export production bases have already been planned for development using government funds. The bases are for tea, coffee, pepper, cashew nuts, pineapples, shrimps, anti-season vegetables, rubber wood processing and rubber products.

Major trading corporations in the province are also considering setting up trading offices in Hong Kong, Macao and abroad, and the province is going to participate in an international products exhibition in New York in August.

Henan Hospital Makes Outstanding Achievements
OW261034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—The Luoyang Orthopedic Hospital in Henan Province has made a name for itself among the world's medical circles with several outstanding achievements in bone treatment.

In the past few years, the hospital has scored breakthroughs in treating dislocations without surgery, developing a new external treatment which cuts the recovery time for compound fractures, and perfecting a new medicine which promotes healing.

To popularize these new techniques and medicines nationwide, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine has sent some 50 doctors from 18 provinces and cities to the hospital to learn the techniques.

The Luoyang Hospital is one of China's largest orthopedic medical facilities which combines treatment, education and research, and enjoys a good reputation both at home and abroad.

In 1984, a delegation of Japanese orthopedists visited the hospital to take photographs which were later displayed at an annual orthopedists meeting in Japan.

In 1986, one of Japan's top hospitals sent a delegation to the Luoyang Hospital, and now the two hospitals are negotiating a technological exchange contract.

Some Southeast Asian countries are also planning to send medical personnel to visit, study and to be treated in the Luoyang Hospital.

Hunan Cadre Meeting Relays NPC Guidelines
HK2604013188 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a gathering of responsible cadres of the provincial organs yesterday. Liu Fusheng, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, and Liu Zheng, provincial CPPCC chairman, respectively relayed the guidelines of the First Session of the Seventh NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC. Comrade Xiong Qingquan presided at this gathering of over 2,000 persons, and spoke on how to implement the guidelines of the two sessions.

Comrade Liu Fusheng proposed a number of demands on implementing the NPC guidelines:

1. Study the documents well to thoroughly appreciate the spirit of the session. [passage omitted]
2. Strive to improve work in accordance with the tasks and demands set by the session, formulate and firm up schemes, and speed up the pace of reforms and construction.
3. Continue to launch the double increase and double economy drive and get a further grasp of economic work. We should step up investment in brain-power and get a good grasp of education and scientific research work.
4. Improve and strengthen ideological and political work, develop grass-roots democracy, and fully stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses to build socialism. [passage omitted]

Hunan Trade Union Congress Concludes 25 April
HK2604015188 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The 10th Hunan Provincial Trade Union Congress concluded in Changsha on 25 April. Leaders of the provincial party committee, government, People's Congress Standing Committee, and CPPCC including Xiong Qingquan, Wan Da, Sun Wensheng, Chen Bangzhu, Dong Zhiwen, Li Jianguo, Chen Yufa, Li Tiangeng, Liu Guoan, and (Yuan Shizhi) attended the closing ceremony with the 754 delegates. [passage omitted]

Governor Xiong Qingquan made a speech. On the current situation and the demands on trade union work, he stressed that in order to promote the development of construction and reforms in Hunan, it is essential to give full scope to the role of the working class as the masters. He said: The next 5 years will be a key period in implementing the spirit of the 13th National CPC Congress, switching from the old to the new setup, and carrying out the second stage of the economic development strategy. It will also be a key period during which reforms will dominate the overall picture and Hunan's

economic invigoration will be accomplished. We cannot victoriously advance reforms and construction in the province without the strength of the people and the working class.

Xiong Qingquan sincerely hoped that the staff and workers throughout the province will act in the spirit of the masters in taking the lead to develop the social productive forces, actively plunging into reforms, and taking an active part in democratic management and supervision.

Using the method of having the number of candidates exceed the number of positions, the congress elected the 10th provincial Trade Union Committee, composed of 99 members and 23 alternate members. Liu Yue was elected chairman, and (Chen Maozhi), (Lei Jianshi), (Tang Chenghou), and (Li Guifen) were elected vice chairmen.

Southwest Region

Large Coal Deposit Found in North Guizhou
OW261116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT
25 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)—A large coal deposit estimated at 1.4 billion tons has been discovered recently in Xishui County, Guizhou Province, southwest China, XINHUA learned today.

According to the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, the deposit, composed predominantly of anthracite coal, covers an area of more than 200 square kilometers.

In addition, it is conveniently located, only 200 kilometers from the city of Chongqing, putting it within easy reach of both railways and highways, the ministry said.

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Views Development Strategy
HK2604035788 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0200 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] The second part of Comrade Yang Rudai's report to the fifth Sichuan provincial party congress was entitled "Formulate the Province's Economic Development Strategy by Proceeding From Reality." He said: The theory on the initial stage of socialism and the economic development strategy expounded by the 13th National Party Congress and the coastal economic development strategy recently proposed by the central authorities set new demands on Sichuan's economic development. To integrate the central plans with the provincial conditions, formulate a realistic economic development strategy with Sichuan characteristics, and to lose no time in implementing it constitute an extremely important task facing us.

In accordance with the 13th National Party Congress guidelines, the strategic plan for the country's economic construction will be carried out in roughly three stages. Sichuan's strategic measures for economic invigoration should maintain basic harmony with the whole country. We are now in the second, and most important, stage. The goal of endeavor for this stage is to more than quadruple gross domestic product by the end of the century, compared with the 1980 figures, and to build up reserve strength for development after that. For a large province like Sichuan, with a population one-tenth of the national total and a rather backward economic foundation, to accomplish this goal will enable the people of all nationalities to enjoy a relatively well-off living standard and will also benefit the accomplishment of the strategic goal for the whole country.

In light of Sichuan's realities and environment, to accomplish the strategic goal for the year 2000, we must center our efforts on the demand for continually improving economic returns and boosting our economic strength, rely on the progress of science and technology, gear our work to the requirements of the domestic and international markets, and vigorously readjust the production structure. In particular, we must regard strengthening the foundations of energy and agriculture and switching surplus agricultural manpower to other sectors as outstanding tasks in readjusting the production structure.

In the next 5 years, we should speed up the pace of reforms and opening up and maintain relatively fast, sustained, and steady economic development. Throughout this entire process, we must attach importance to strengthening the foundations and boosting the reserve strength for Sichuan's overall economic invigoration.

These general strategic ideas include the following basic points:

1. Actively join in domestic and international economic exchange and take the initiative in readjusting the production structure. To speed up Sichuan's economic and social development, we must act with still greater boldness in opening up to other parts of China and to the world and actively join in domestic and international economic exchange. We should give scope to our strong points, avoid the weak ones, and take the initiative in readjusting our production structure in light of the requirements of the provincial, national, and international markets, proceeding from seeking comparative regional and international advantages.

The basic orientation and tasks in this readjustment are: to vigorously strengthen primary sectors such as agriculture, energy, communications, telecommunications, and raw materials; to speed up the development of dominant industries such as machine-building, electronics, food, light industry, textiles, and building materials; and to selectively develop new high-technology industries.

Whether or not the primary sectors can be strengthened will determine the long-term development of the province's economy. And the dominant industries represent our main force in joining in domestic and international economic exchange and accomplishing Sichuan's second-stage strategic goal.

In the regional distribution of industrial development, we should regard Chongqing, Chengdu, and medium-sized and small cities on main land and water communications routes as the base, develop economic zones at various levels, and develop a characteristic of regional economy. We should also follow the principle of cooperation between specialized departments and economic rationality in strengthening economic and technological ties between regions, to ensure that the strong points of each region will mutually supplement each other and promote common prosperity.

In actively joining in domestic and international economic exchange, we must base our efforts on the provincial market, expand our domestic market, and open up the international market. In the next 5 years, we should vigorously develop production operational combines and enterprise consortia that focus on a number of strong-point and key products. We should also take the necessary measures in system, planning, policy, and so on to enable these units to possess still more market competitiveness and foreign exchange-earning capacity from exports. We also should actively develop non-trade foreign-exchange-earning undertakings such as labor export and tourism.

We must continue to step up external economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges. We should actively use foreign investment to import advanced technology and open up a new situation in the province's participation in domestic and international economic exchange.

2. Vigorously strengthen the agricultural foundation and actively switch surplus agricultural manpower to other sectors. Strengthening the agricultural foundation is an extremely important task in readjusting the production structure in Sichuan. To accomplish the province's economic development strategy, we must maintain a steady increase in grain output, rationally readjust the internal structure of agriculture, promote the switch of surplus agricultural manpower to other sectors, and achieve overall prosperity of the rural economy. Unless this problem is solved well, it will be impossible to achieve the goal of a comfortably well-off living standard in the province by the end of the century. We must therefore have a unified understanding on this point and take unified action. We cannot neglect or slacken our efforts in the slightest on this issue at any time.

3. Strengthen the building of primary industries and the infrastructure, focusing on energy, communications, and telecommunications. In building the energy industry, we must focus on developing electric power and practice

simultaneous development and economizing. In building the electric power industry, we must take full advantage of the province's extremely abundant hydropower resources and simultaneously develop hydroelectricity and thermal electric power, with the focus on the former, and integrate large, medium-sized and small projects. At present we should get a good grasp of the construction of large backbone projects on which work has already started or will soon start. We should adopt preferential policies to stimulate the enthusiasm of all sectors for operating electric power and developing medium-sized and small power stations. We must step up prospecting and exploitation of natural gas. We must get a good grasp of coal prospecting, exploitation, and shipment organization. We should ease the supply-demand contradictions by reducing energy consumption and readjusting the structure. We should strive to improve the supply and use conditions of capital for energy. We should actively promote the development of the raw materials industry.

It is urgently necessary to step up infrastructural construction to meet the needs of the province's economic opening up and development. In the next 5 years, we must simultaneously improve old routes while constructing new ones in communications construction. We must strengthen the building of transport hubs, do a good job in organizing division of work between different transport modes and in promoting joint transport efforts, expand the transport networks, improve transport management, raise passenger and freight transport capacities, and expand the capacity to transport materials into and out of the province. We must develop posts and telecommunications, with the focus on developing the telecommunications network and building telecommunications hubs.

4. Promote the integration of science and education with the economy and resolutely shift economic construction onto the track of relying on the progress of science and technology and of improving the quality of the laborers. We must continue to implement the guideline of having economic construction depend on the progress of science and technology and gearing science and technology to economic construction. We must encourage and support the scientific research units and tertiary education institutes in directly joining the economic field in various forms, and establish and develop a variety of new-style research and production operations entities geared to the domestic and international markets. We must continue to support basic research.

We must continue to carry out the sparking and prairie fire schemes, to develop rural commodity economy. We must take full advantage of the science and technology strong points in the third-line enterprises and scientific research organs and continue to shift defense industry technology to the civilian fields.

We must persist in assigning science, technology, and education a primary strategic position. We must readjust appropriately the production structure and the science

and technology structure, and readjust and improve the education structure, so as to train qualified laborers and specialized talent for the modernization drive.

5. Maintain relatively fast, sustained, and steady economic development and achieve mutual coordination of the population, economy, and ecology. Throughout the entire process of accomplishing the province's economic development strategy, it is essential to handle properly the problem of the relationship between economic returns and growth rate. We must continue to strengthen and continually improve the comprehensive balance of the economy, strive to increase supplies while rationally readjusting demand, rationally curb the growth of consumption funds, and adopt the proper policies and measures to readjust the consumption structure. We must in particular ensure that our diet structure matches our national and provincial condition.

Family planning work cannot be relaxed in the slightest. We must improve land management, protect the farmland, and rationally use and also vigorously protect our natural resources. We must take steps to deal comprehensively with environmental pollution.

Sichuan Provincial Party Congress Opens 25 Apr
HK2604005588 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The fifth Sichuan provincial party congress solemnly opened in the Jinjiang Hall in Chengdu on 25 April. [passage omitted] Executive Chairman Zhang Haoruo declared the congress open. Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai then delivered a work report. [passage omitted]

The delegates to the congress held panel discussions on the report in the afternoon. During their discussions, they fully endorsed the work done by the previous provincial party committee and gave a positive evaluation to the fruits of the work done by the party organizations at all levels in the past 5 years.

Tibetan Capital Gets First Modern Nursery School
OW260820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Lhasa, April 26 (XINHUA)—Tibet has opened its first modern nursery school, XINHUA learned today.

According to local education officials, the government spent 3.77 million yuan (one million U.S. dollars) on the new school designed to accommodate 300 children.

Over 90 percent of the school's 140 present enrollees are of Tibetan nationality, and all the 29 teachers have been trained in better developed areas including Liaoning, Hunan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Tianjin.

Language, basic math, music, fine arts and general knowledge classes are offered at the school.

Yunnan CPC Session Passes Resolution, Concludes
HK2604035188 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] The Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee successfully concluded today in Kunming.

Participants in the 5-day plenary session conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and listened to, discussed, and examined Comrade Pu Chaozhu's work report delivered on behalf of the provincial party committee Standing Committee. They discussed and examined a list of candidates for leading positions in state organs at the provincial level to be recommended to the 7th provincial people's congress by the provincial party committee. They also discussed and examined a list of candidates for leading positions in the provincial CPPCC Committee to be recommended to the 6th provincial CPPCC Committee by the provincial party committee. A resolution was adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee for the provincial party committee Standing Committee's work report as well as for the lists of candidates for leading positions to be recommended to the seventh provincial People's Congress and the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee by the provincial party committee.

The resolution says: The plenary session has approved the work report delivered by Comrade Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial party committee, on behalf of the provincial party committee Standing Committee at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee. The plenary session has also approved the list of candidates for leading positions in state organs at the provincial level and the list of candidates for leading positions in the provincial CPPCC committee. The two lists to be recommended to the seventh provincial People's Congress and the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee were put forward by the provincial party committee Standing Committee after conducting extensive consultations inside and outside the party. The plenary session notes that under the leadership of the party central authorities, party organizations at all levels and party members throughout the province must continue to conscientiously study and implement the spirit of both the 13th National Party Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, unswervingly carry out the party's basic line, truly strengthen party building, forge the closest unity of people of all nationalities throughout the province, further emancipate the mind, further deepen and speed up reforms, energetically develop social productive forces, and be dedicated, heart and soul, to fulfilling all the tasks put forward by the 13th party congress.

Yunnan Governor Urges Heeding People's Views
HK2604011188 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Excerpts] At a time when the seventh provincial People's Congress is about to open, the provincial people's government has convened a meeting of responsible persons of all departments. Governor He Zhiqiang delivered an important speech, demanding that all government departments seriously listen to the views of the people's deputies and tangibly improve government work.

He Zhiqiang pointed out that it is necessary to take the initiative in accepting supervision by the people's deputies over the work of government departments. The current government and all its subordinate departments have made efforts to spontaneously accept supervision by the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee and to seriously implement their resolutions and decisions. [passage omitted]

However, there are still deficiencies in this respect. The main thing is that the problem of understanding has not been completely resolved. A few departments tend to delay things when carrying out the People's Congress resolutions and decisions and handling the people's deputies' suggestions, criticisms, and views. The masses greatly object to such a practice.

He Zhiqiang demanded that the leading comrades of the government at all levels stand at the plane of working to build socialist democratic politics and act in a spirit of great responsibility to the party and people in spontaneously accepting supervision by the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee and seriously listening to the masses' views. Only thus can government work be done in a realistic way, and can we avoid mistakes, eliminate bureaucratism, and improve organ work style. [passage omitted]

North Region

Beijing City Reviews Discipline Inspection Work
OW231136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0746 GMT 22 Apr 88

[By reporters Wang Huaxuan, Huang Zhimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) — Discipline inspection commissions at all levels in Beijing Municipality have duly carried out their functions — protection, discipline, supervision, education — to ensure smooth progress in political and economic reforms in the city.

Many discipline inspection commissions have handled without mercy, cases where the democratic rights of party members have been violated, especially those where party members have been retaliated against for exposing problems. [passage omitted]

Discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the city stick to the principle of party spirit, unmoved by intercession or "special connections." [passage omitted]

In the past 5 years, 18,262 cases have been filed and handled in the city with 8,940 party members receiving disciplinary punishment, of which 40 cadres were of the ward, county, and bureau level, whereas 351 cadres were of section level.

Late last year, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission conducted an investigation of the inner-party supervision work in the 18 wards and counties under its jurisdiction. Discipline inspection commissions of the various wards and counties all have set up and perfected their supervision systems. [passage omitted] Many of them have also strengthened ties with other supervising departments such as People's Congress, CPPCC Committee, judicial, control, and auditing authorities, and the media. In the past 5 years, in carrying out their "supervision" function, discipline inspection commissions at various levels have uncovered and dealt with nearly 500 cases involving serious bureaucratism.

The Beijing meeting on discipline inspection ending yesterday summed up party discipline inspection work under the condition of implementing the reform and open policy.

Beijing Encouraging More Foreign Investment
OW260513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT
25 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)—Beijing will establish more enterprises with foreign investment this year, according to Liu Kexin, vice director of the Beijing Economic Commission.

Speaking at a conference today, Liu said that 53 more enterprises in Beijing are seeking foreign partners. These enterprises are in the machinery, instruments, and printing industries, including Beijing Switchgear Factory (BSF), Beijing Crane Works (BCW), and Beijing No 1 Printing House.

Liu also said that the municipal government will establish a service center for foreign investors. This will be headed by Vice Mayor Wu Yi. It will recommend opportunities for investment and possible partners, as well as advice on economic and legal affairs for foreign investors.

Liu said the municipal government has taken other measures to improve the investment environment. These include: encouraging large and medium industrial enterprises to start joint ventures, simplifying approval and customs procedures, and encouraging labor mobility for these enterprises.

Photon Joint Venture To Open in Beijing
OW241430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT
24 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—A joint venture concentrating on producing high-tech photon products will start operation next January after about nine years of 'on-off' negotiations.

According to a report in today's CHINA DAILY BUSINESS WEEKLY, Beijing Hamamatsu Photon Techniques Ltd (BHPTL), with a total investment of 6.21 million yuan, will be a cooperative effort between the Beijing Nuclear Instrument Factory (BNIF) under the Ministry of Nuclear Industry and Hamamatsu Photonics Ltd (HPL) of Japan, a giant in the world photoelectric industry.

Using Japanese management and technology, the venture will have various optical detectors, of which photomultipliers are one kind, as its main products. Eventually it will also turn out instruments equipped with various detectors used in industrial supervision, spectrum analysis, energy exploration, isotope application, high-energy physics, medical science, environmental protection, color printing and disaster warning, the paper said.

The output of photomultipliers for the first year is expected to hit 27,000, and reach 48,000 a year from 1990. About 56.7 percent of the products will be exported and the rest will replace imports for China, said the paper quoting Xi Yulin, general manager of the venture.

If the quality of the joint venture's photomultipliers — its only product in the first few years — is as good as those made in Japan, HPL will move its entire production of photomultipliers to China, Xu said.

China, with 16 photonics component factories and an annual output of 32,000 photomultipliers, imports some 150,000 U.S. dollars worth of the multipliers a year because of the low quality of domestic products, the paper said.

Photomultipliers are electronic instruments that measure low-intensity light. They are used in television camera tubes, in astronomy to measure the intensity of far-off stars, and in nuclear studies to detect and measure minute flashes of light.

Beijing Reintroduces Private Security Guards
OW260103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—They have broad shoulders, wear uniforms, and speak into walkie-talkies. They are nongovernmental security officers back in business in the capital, usually outside hotels, warehouses, exhibitions, and trade fairs.

There are now four companies in Beijing offering security services. They help to augment the police force, according to Chu Guangdong, deputy manager of the Dianzi Security Service Company.

The company, which started last June, now employs nearly 800 people and is the largest of its kind in China. "We have already sent people to 28 enterprises and receive at least 10 telephone calls a day asking for our help," he said.

The first security service company to open after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 was in late 1984 in Shenzhen, one of the four special economic zones. Others have followed in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Wuhan, and Tianjin.

Most of the people working as security officers are aged between 18 and 25 and tend to be ex-commissioned soldiers, school leavers waiting for jobs, and farmhands, Chu said. Usually, they sign contracts for 1 year.

"They have to be trained for at least 2 weeks before taking up any assignments," said Chu. "They are also taught law, politics, and Chinese Gongfu during their service." The security officers are paid about 150 yuan (about U.S.\$40) a month on average, he added.

Charges vary according to the size of the company and the job assigned, Chu explained. "The average charge is 300 to 450 yuan a month." Last year, his company made a net profit of 20,000 yuan.

The 4 companies in the capital has a total employment of 1,600 and are providing services for 100-plus institutions, hotels, factories, and warehouses, according to an official of the municipal government.

As more people earn more and enterprises become more responsible for their property, the security business will boom, he predicted.

Beijing Begins Immunization Education Campaign
*OW251720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT
24 Apr 88*

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—Beijing started an education campaign on planned immunization today with more than 3,000 medical personnel turning out to provide residents with relevant knowledge.

About 400 consultation centers were installed in major streets and parks, distributing pamphlets, offering educational shows and providing physical checkups for children.

Today's activities focused on the publicity of immunization knowledge and the prevention of hepatitis.

In Zhongshan Park, picture boards were placed around and people lined up for consultation.

In Tiantan Park, education was combined with children's games. Winners in the games were questioned by doctors on immunization knowledge and be given such presents as chocolate and pencil-sharpeners if they gave the right answer.

The week-long campaign is organized by the Beijing Bureau of Public Health.

During the campaign, immunization files will be checked and those left out will be immunized.

Participating in the campaign are also leaders of Beijing municipality and Ministry of Public Health, members of the immunization planning and coordinating group, and representatives of United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization in China.

Immunization rate in the Chinese capital has been on the increase since 1985.

In 1986, 85 percent of children were vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

The rate was raised to 95.36 percent the following year, meeting the target set by the 1982-1990 National Immunization Plan three years ahead of time.

In 1987, the incidence of measles, whooping cough and diphtheria decreased to 3.57, 0.75 and 0.01 per 100,000 children respectively, and not a single case of poliomyelitis were found in the last three years.

City authorities have decided that starting from this year, immunization certificates will be necessary for children to be enrolled in kindergartens and primary schools.

Program Meets Standards

*OW250950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT
25 Apr 88*

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)—Beijing's planned immunization program for children has met standards set by the country's Public Health Ministry three years ahead of schedule.

A 1987 survey of infants in the capital under 12 months of age showed inoculation rates at 99.39 percent for tuberculosis (BCG) vaccine, 98.91 percent for poliomyelitis vaccine, 96.52 percent for measles vaccine, and 98.43 percent for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccines.

As a result, in 1987, the incidence of measles was 3.57 per 100,000, pertussis 0.75 per 100,000, diphtheria 0.01 per 100,000, with no cases of infantile paralysis reported for the past three years.

According to a Beijing municipal government decision, beginning this year, only those children with a "vaccine inoculation card" will be admitted to the city's nursery and elementary schools.

Hebei People's Congress Chairmen, Mayors Elected
SK2604060488 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Apr 88 p 1

[Excerpts] By the end of March, Tangshan, Qinhuangdao, Handan, Xingtai, Baoding, Zhangjiakou, Chengde, and Cangzhou Cities completed the end-of-term election of their people's congresses, except for Handan which has not yet elected a chairman of its People's Congress Standing Committee. These cities elected a total of 2,862 deputies to city people's congresses. The quality of these newly elected deputies is better than the old ones, and their ability to participate in and discuss political affairs has been improved. Meanwhile, the composition of deputies' ranks are basically rational. At the first People's Congress sessions held by various cities, participants elected chairmen, vice chairmen, secretaries general and members of People's Congress Standing Committees; mayors and vice mayors; presidents of city Intermediate People's Courts; and chief procurators of city People's Procuratorates. Nine cities also elected 416 deputies to the seventh provincial People's Congress. [passage omitted]

The namelist of the newly elected chairmen of the people's congresses and mayors of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities is as follow:

City	Chairmen of People's Congress Standing Committees	Mayors
Tangshan	Cao Zhengang [2580 2182 0474]	Chen Liyou [7115 4539 0645]
Qinhuangdao	Tian Yucheng [3944 3768 2052]	Gu Erxiong [7357 0059 3574]
Handan		Bai Lutang [4101 6922 1016]
Xingtai	Li Shiyuan [2621 1102 0337]	Wang Tonglin [3769 0681 2651]
Baoding	Ying Linfu [2019 2651 4395]	Tian Futing [3944 4395 1656]
Zhangjiakou	Bai Ziyi [4101 1311 5030]	Wang Changhan [3769 2490 3352]
Cengde	Li Junji [2621 0193 1015]	Fan Wenbin [5400 2429 1755]
Cangzhou	Yuan Jingsen [5373 2529 2773]	Guo Shichang [6753 0013 2490]

Hebei Holds Discipline Inspection Work Meeting
SK2604060888 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Bai Shi, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a speech at the provincial discipline inspection work conference on 8 April

in which he pointed out: The broad masses of cadres in charge of discipline inspection work should go deep into the forefront of conducting reforms to enhance investigation and study and the study of theory and policies, to steadily upgrade their quality in ideology and in their profession, and to improve the province's discipline inspection work to a new standard.

In his speech Bai Shi stated: Discipline inspection departments at all levels throughout the province should further meet the need of the new situation in reforms, support party members who have boldly pioneered new roads and created something new, and enthusiastically give a helping hand to those who have had enthusiasm and been upright. Efforts should be made to boldly appear personally to protect those who have suffered from reproach or from being framed and even attack in order to eliminate the interference.

In his speech Bai Shi stated: Doing a good job in improving party style represents a task undertaken by the whole party. All provincial discipline inspection commissions should vigorously assist the party committees to do a good job in managing party style and to fully play their role of assistant and advisor. He stressed that to successfully improve party style, efforts should be made to enhance the sense of discipline, to do things strictly according to the party regulations, and to carry out comprehensive consolidation by proceeding from conducting reforms in system building and from strictly running the party.

Hebei Discloses Child Labor Problem
SK2604061088 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Problems concerning child laborers employed by town-run enterprises in a number of localities throughout the province are fairly serious. To deal with this problem, Wang Huanchen, member of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee and chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, called on the departments concerned to adopt effective measures in work so as to ensure the healthy growth of juveniles and children.

According to investigations compiled by the departments concerned of nine prefectures and cities in 1987, including Handan, Cangzhou, and Baoding, child laborers employed by town-run enterprises totaled more than 7,000, most of whom are girl laborers. Wang Huanchen stated: These children are just at the stage of becoming mature and gaining knowledge. The employment of children by some town-run enterprises in order to take in cheap labor not only affects the healthy growth of children but also infringes upon their right to receive an education. Therefore, Wang Huanchen urged the people's governments at all levels to attach great importance to this problem, to carry out an overall investigation of the problem, and duly punish the enterprises that have violated the relevant provision and employed child

laborers. At the same time, she urged the parents concerned not to restrict their attention to immediate interests and not to harm the whole life of children.

Education Spending Cut Affecting Hebei Schools
HK240518 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
13 Apr 88 p 1

[Report by reporter Lin Yutang (5677 3768 1016): 18 Counties and Cities in Hebei Cut Education Spending With Adverse Effects on Schools — The Provincial Government Has Called on These Counties and Cities To Re-examine These Cuts and Circulate Their Findings to the Rest of the Province"]

[Text] It is learned from the recent Hebei provincial work conference on education that 18 counties and cities in the province cut education spending in 1987. Compared with 1986, the allotted education funds of these counties and cities dropped by an average 4.74 percent, ranging from 0.6 to 10.4 percent. This has gravely affected school operation. Some schools even found it difficult to pay teachers their wages. Vice Governor, and concurrently provincial Education Commission director, Wang Zuwu has called on these counties and cities to re-examine these cuts and circulate their findings to the rest of the province. He asked all prefectures, cities and counties to earnestly examine the implementation of 1988 education funds.

Provincial Education Commission statistics show that the 18 counties and cities cutting back their education spending in 1987 were Gucheng, Botou, Qixian, Wuyi, Raoyang, Luancheng, Linxi, Yongqing, Luanxian, Fengrun, Funing, Lulong, Sanhe, Baxian, Longhua, Yixian, Pinggao, and Langfang. Gucheng cut back the most. Based on actual needs, the 1987 education spending should have been increased by 450,000 yuan from 1986, but the 1987 final accounts showed that there was no increase at all, but a cutback of 320,000 yuan from 1986, a drop of 10.4 percent. The wages for teachers alone was 3.5 million yuan, but the county finance allotted only 2.5 million yuan to education. By January 1988, Lilao Township owed government-run school teachers four-months back pay, and non-government school teachers five-months back pay and subsidies. This gravely affected teachers' livelihood and work. The township party committee and government studied the situation and decided to suspend school in 15 villages that had failed to turn in their share of collected funds for education, and let pupils go home to persuade their parents to promptly turn in their share. Pupils were not allowed to come to school until they showed receipts issued by the village committees.

Investigation shows that some objective factors existed in those counties and cities that had cut back education spending. For example, some counties and cities had allotted considerable special funds to education in 1986. But the chief reason for the 1987 cutback was the leadership's failure to grasp the strategic position of

education. They did not make appropriate arrangements for education funds based on the development of education and the actual needs that arose from the increase in the number of teachers and pupils, while the schools had to make the best of a bad job. The provincial government has already called for education commissions and financial bureaus at all levels to examine the arrangement and implementation of the 1988 education funds in various counties.

Hebei Secretary Explains CPPCC Membership
SK2604054688 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 8 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 April, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held a democratic consultation meeting. Responsible people of democratic parties and mass organizations at various levels and nonparty people attended to hear opinions on personnel arrangements for the Sixth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Xing Chongzhi, its secretary, explained how the (draft) namelists for the Sixth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee were drawn up. He said: The draft namelists were recommended and nominated, then compiled from recommendations and in line with the nominations—in line with the guidelines of the 13th party congress and with the province's actual conditions—by various prefectures, cities, democratic parties, mass organizations, and provincial-level departments. The draft namelists were then considered at the 18th Standing Committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. The provincial party committee then held consultations on the preliminary namelists with democratic parties, mass organizations, various prefectures, cities, and units. After fully hearing the opinions set forth by various fronts, the provincial party committee held discussions on the namelists. On 5 April in Beijing, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, held a consultation meeting to solicit opinions from responsible persons of the provincial democratic parties and mass organizations, nonparty personages, and representatives of religious circles who participated in the first session of the Seventh NPC and the first session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee; and then appropriately readjusted the namelists. Today, I am going to submit the namelists to the consultation meeting for discussion.

Xing Chongzhi said: In accordance with the guidelines of the central authorities and through consultations between the provincial party committee and democratic parties and mass organizations, the major principles for nominating the members of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee are as follows: The total number of members of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee remains roughly the same as that of the fifth provincial CPPCC

committee. There should continue to be members from 28 walks of life. In accordance with the characteristics and tasks of the CPPCC, and based on the central authorities' principle of "overall consideration and overall arrangement," we should give due consideration to people inside and outside the party; to different nationalities; to people from different regions, from different walks of life, of different ages, different sexes, and with different historical backgrounds so that the body of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee will better display a new lineup of the united front in the new age and be better suited to the demands of CPPCC work under the new situation.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out: The (draft) namelists which are submitted today have the following several characteristics: First, the guidelines of the 13th party congress have been embodied. A considerable number of new persons from different walks of life have been included in the (draft) namelists for the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. The newly nominated members are principally the mainstays of democratic parties; representatives from religions for various nationalities; representatives of intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions to reform, opening to the outside world, and the two civilizations; personages who have exerted an impact on the united front work toward Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots, and Overseas Chinese; veteran party-member comrades and people of various fronts who adapt themselves to CPPCC work. The average age of the newly nominated members is 50.4 years. A total of 246 members are at the age of or below 55 years. The average age of all CPPCC members is 54.1 years, 2.5 years lower than that of the CPPCC members elected at the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. Members of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee are comparatively good in terms of quality and background. Most are people with fairly strong specialities in different circles and people of influence. Some are specialists and scholars who are well-known throughout the province. Some have been commended and awarded by units at various levels. Some 71 percent of all CPPCC members have an education at or above the university and secondary specialized school levels, and 51.9 percent are senior and middle-ranking specialized technicians. Second, the distribution of CPPCC members from different walks of life and regions tends to be more reasonable. The sixth provincial CPPCC Committee is composed of members from 28 walks of life. There is an increase in the number of CPPCC members who are from different democratic parties and mass organizations, nonparty personages, people of minority nationalities, from different religious circles, and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. And there is a notable increase in the number of CPPCC members who are returned Overseas Chinese, relatives of Overseas Chinese, and people from social science circles, youth federations, and press and publication units. Third, the composition of members has reflected the new development in socialist democratic politics. The draft namelists

show that 21 percent of the CPPCC members are members of various democratic parties. This has further enhanced the role of democratic parties in the CPPCC. There is an appropriate increase in the number of the CPPCC members who are from mass organizations. Fourth, the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee has embodied the spirit of great unity and unification. Of the (draft) CPPCC namelists, the number of women, minority peoples, religious personages, returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots has increased. Meanwhile, there are increasingly more peasant entrepreneurs, specialized households, "three-capital" enterprises, and private businessmen.

Xing Chongzhi asked participants for their opinions on the (draft) CPPCC namelists.

Participants conscientiously discussed the (draft) namelists, expressed their approval for the principles on arrangement of CPPCC members and the (draft) namelists, and set forth some suggestions. The provincial party committee will appropriately readjust the namelists according to their opinions and will then submit the namelists to the 19th Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee for discussion and approval.

Attending the consultation meeting were Qu Weizhen, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department; Yin Zhe, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible people of relevant departments.

Nei Monggol To Increase Irrigated Acreage
OW260746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Hohhot, April 23 (XINHUA)—Preparations are under way on a World Bank aided project to increase the irrigated acreage in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The project will revolve around the bend of the Yellow River, where salinization has been getting worse in recent years.

It will start later this year and include a 170-km general drainage canal to irrigate 200,000 hectares in one of China's major grain producing centers.

The project requires an investment of 500 million yuan, of which the World Bank has lent 66 million U.S. dollars, said an official of the preparatory group today.

International tenders will soon be invited for the construction and engineering of the canal and for canal building equipment, the official said.

Since 1949, about 300 million yuan has been spent on improving the irrigation of the area. As a result, the acreage under irrigation has increased from 200,000 hectares to 500,000 hectares and grain output has quadrupled to reach 600,000 tons in 1985. Annual output of sugar beet is 700,000 tons.

But at the same time the underground water table has risen and salinity has increased, the official said.

Nei Monggol Officials Make Reform Arrangements
SK2604074188 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 April, the autonomous regional party committee and people's government sponsored a regional telephone and television conference to make further arrangements for the work of conducting reforms and opening to the outside world.

During the conference, Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, delivered a speech on the issues of deepening reforms among enterprises and breaking through the barrier to resolutely introduce competition mechanism into contract systems.

In his speech he stated: After the fifth enlarged plenary session of the fourth autonomous regional party committee and the regional meeting on holding dialogues for improving reforms in economic systems, our region has achieved new development in deepening reforms among enterprises and enforcing responsibility systems and made new progress in this regard. Nearly 50 percent of the state-run industrial enterprises throughout the region, whose products are covered by the budget; have, to date, enforced the responsibility systems of various kinds. Of these enterprises, the rate of large and medium-sized enterprises which have enforced the responsibility system has reached 30 percent. We should uphold the following guiding principles in enforcing responsibility systems this year: Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of enforcing responsibility systems, to begin by introducing competition mechanism, to gradually standardize the procedure of responsibility systems, to deepen the internal reform of enterprises, and to markedly increase economic results after the enforcement of responsibility systems. However, we should note that the work of introducing competition mechanism is brand new and complicated. Many sectors in the work require to be further improved. We will certainly experience great difficulties and large or small barriers in introducing competition mechanism in an overall way.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zuohui stated: Problems which have cropped up in inviting tenders and signing contracts do not mean the trouble caused by the contractors themselves but mean that some abnormal things have imperiled the responsibility system. Although these problems are not universal and are only caused by

specific localities, units, and individuals, they have hindered the work of signing contracts and introducing competition mechanism. Of course, it is normal for us to experience such problems in enforcing responsibility systems and all problems have their own inevitability. The reason why we have presented such problems is to arouse the people to discern the problems and overcome them. If we fail to do away with these barriers, we will certainly be unable to introduce competition mechanism and to deepen reforms among enterprises. Therefore, leagues and cities throughout the region should now regard the work of introducing competition mechanism as an important task of enforcing or improving responsibility systems this year and further accelerate the pace of enforcing responsibility systems to ensure the smooth progress of deepening enterprise reform and inviting tenders.

In making arrangements for future work in his speech, Comrade Li Zuohui pointed out: First, we should begin about a change in our concept, do away with barriers, and should enhance our sense of competition. At present, efforts should be made to block those who have adopted a suspicious attitude toward the enforcement of responsibility systems and an out-dated attitude toward new things, used their out-dated concept in analyzing new things, and have not been willing to introduce competition mechanism. We should do away with the ideas of manipulating power, carrying out pretended competition, monopolizing the operations of signing contracts, and resisting the enforcement of responsibility systems. Efforts should be made to foster the concept of the commodity economy, the new concept of talented personnel, and the concept of conducting reforms in group. [passage omitted]

Second, efforts should be made to carefully organize the work of signing contracts in a competitive manner, to carry out guidance in line with different contracts, and to realistically get a good hold on the work. [passage omitted]

Third, a good job should be done in conducting reforms in a coordinative manner by having units from top to bottom cooperate with each other and coordinate their steps. [passage omitted]

Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, also attended the conference and delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

During the conference, (Liu Xuemin), vice mayor of Hohhot City, delivered a report in which he described the method and experience gained by the city in conducting reforms among enterprises.

Nei Monggol Private Farms Increase Incomes
OW261106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 25 Apr 88

["News Feature: Private Livestock Farms Boost Herdsmen's Income in Inner Mongolia"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hohhot, April 25 (XINHUA)—Ulji, a Mongolian herdsman in southeast Inner Mongolia, is a household name in the region. His private livestock farm is one of the best-known, and richest farms around.

All this happened since 1984 when Ulji turned a 467-hectare piece of land into a pasture. He put up a 1,750-square-meter shed for his animals and bought a truck, a tractor, eight rakes, a wind-driven generator and a set of water sprinklers.

He learnt about cross-breeding of animals and about which breeds were best suited to changing markets. About half of all his animals are now fine breeds.

Ulji now has 224 cattle, 256 sheep and 15 horses on his farm. He has also introduced mechanization.

As a result, last year the farm's total income was 45,000 yuan and Ulji made profits of 32,000 yuan.

Inner Mongolia has 86 million hectares of grassland, accounting for one-quarter of the country's natural grazing land. There are 1.91 million herdsman.

The state used to pump money into livestock farms and people's communes. But the life of the herdsman improved little.

An official from the autonomous region government said: "The nationwide reform has brought life to Inner Mongolia."

In recent years, the autonomous region has implemented the contract responsibility system in pastoral areas: The grasslands have been contracted to herdsman; local herdsman have been given the rights to manage, build and use the state-owned livestock farms; and the animals on the farms sold to them.

There are now 3,700 private livestock farms in the autonomous region. The average annual income of each household engaged in livestock farming is 10,000 yuan, 10 times the amount an ordinary herdsman can expect to earn.

Nei Monggol's Chairman Bu Discusses Education
SK2604043088 Hohhot Nei Monggol Region Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 April, while having an informal discussion with responsible comrades of various schools who were participating in the regional conference on higher educational work, Bu He, chairman of the region, pointed out that we should deepen educational reform in order to better serve socialist economic construction.

At the forum 18 responsible comrades and professors of higher learning institutions offered many suggestions and opinions on the reform of the structure of higher

education, the expansion of the autonomy of higher learning institutions, the financial shortages of these institutions, and the housing problem of teaching and administrative staff of these institutions. Responsible comrades of the regional Planning Commission and Financial Department briefed the forum's participants on the situation of the region's financial and economic construction.

At the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Bu He delivered a speech. He said: Over the past few years, great achievements have been scored in the region's economic construction; however, many difficulties remain. So far as the educational front is concerned, there are such practical problems as the shortage of operating funds, the housing difficulties of teaching and administrative staff, and outmoded teaching equipment. It is really amazing that our comrades have scored such a great achievement in developing the region's educational undertakings under such difficult circumstances. This is the result of concerted efforts. So far as the whole of society is concerned, all professions and trades have universally paid attention to educational undertakings; and all leading organs have always given consideration to educational work whenever they hold a meeting or discuss a certain issue. Educational work has been stressed from the national authorities to all localities. Therefore, the current achievements scored in our educational undertakings are, on the one hand, credited to the efforts of the comrades on the educational front. On the other hand, they are inseparable from the support of the entire society. But, we should not rest content with our existing achievements. Just like the situation in economic work, many problems do remain in educational work. A particular problem is the shortage of educational appropriations, which, in my opinion, is a problem preventing us from making progress. Economic construction should be promoted, and educational undertakings should also be promoted. How to appropriately handle the relations between economic construction and educational work is a new subject of learning. In the past in developing educational undertakings each school did things in its own way regardless of the demands of society. Those engaged in educational work only gave consideration to the training of competent persons, but not to the demands of society. In turn, society was not able to select the personnel it needed and had to employ the people turned out by the schools. At present in conducting educational reform, we should aim at correcting the relations between education and economy. Socialist construction should rely on education, and education should facilitate socialist construction. Therefore, to suit the demand of economic construction, we must carry out the educational reform. It will not do if we refuse to carry out educational reform. The educational reform should be deepened, and more powers should be delegated to educational organizations.

Comrade Bu He said: At present, there are really some difficulties in providing educational appropriations. To solve this problem, not only the higher authorities should

try their best to give support, but educational departments should make good use of existing funds and engage in production and economizing. At the same time, more decisionmaking powers should be granted to schools. To delegate powers to schools and allow flexibility for schools we must implement the school master responsibility system. The appointment of cadres at the department level should be decided by schools; and the appointment of deputy school masters and deputy secretaries of party committees should be submitted to higher authorities for examination and approval after the schools nominate their personnel. All schools may assume responsibility for the use of educational appropriations.

Comrade Bu He said: In light of our current economic capability, we should develop higher educational undertakings in line with the practical need and should gear the development pace to economic construction. We should appropriately control the development of educational undertakings rather than developing them at an overly rapid pace. We should run more new specialized schools, especially the secondary specialized schools which give lessons in the Mongolian language and characters. If we train students in a way that is distanced from the need for economic construction and from the local practical situation, our educational work will be divorced from economic construction. We must pay great attention to this situation.

Comrade Bu He stressed: At present, higher learning institutions are allowed to render paid service. However, the paid service must be conducted in line with unified planning with due consideration for all concerned and based on the prerequisite of ensuring the fulfillment of teaching tasks. Income from this field can be put at the disposal of schools.

With regard to the establishment of a regional Education Commission, Comrade Bu He said: It is impossible for us to establish a regional education committee by the first half of this year. At present, educational work should be conducted by the regional Educational Department. All schools should strengthen management and improve their work. The regional Educational Department should assume major responsibility for the structure and disposition of specialties of various higher learning institutions, in coordination with the regional Planning Commission and other departments concerned. Specifications for educational institutions at all levels should be decided in line with the pertinent regulations of the State Education Commission.

Comrade Bu He stressed in his speech: At present, we must strengthen the ideological and political work among various schools. He said: In training competent persons, all schools should aim at training competent persons for socialist construction. Our students should be trained to be ideologically and professional sound; to love the motherland, the socialist system, and their

hometowns; and to safeguard national unity. A harmonious atmosphere among various nationalities has developed greatly, and the construction of various nationalities is entering a new stage. However, we are nationalities who engage in building socialism but not capitalism, which are different from each other in their essence. If our students fail to understand this issue, they should be regarded incompetent, even though they have received their diplomas. Therefore, the ideological and political work must be carried out among schools in a protracted and unremitting manner. We should strengthen education on patriotism, socialism, and national unity, as well as plain living and hard work.

At the forum, Li Xinquan, director of the regional Financial Department, had the final say on the decision to release 2 million yuan from regional finances to make up for the deficiency in appropriations to higher learning institutions.

30,000 Science Workers in Shanxi Countryside
OW252130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT
24 Apr 88

[Text] Taiyuan, April 24 (XINHUA)—About 30,000 scientific workers in north China's Shanxi Province are now working either full or part time in the countryside or for rural industries, according to the provincial Science and Technology Commission.

They include 1,500 technicians working permanently for rural factories, 6,200 engaged in technical contracting and more than 20,000 providing technical services.

A commission official said Shanxi has more than 320,000 rural enterprises. But there is only one technical adviser for every 50 factories. "The lack of technical workers in rural industries in the province is a pressing problem," he said.

Last year, the provincial government worked out a policy to encourage scientific workers in cities to work in the countryside either through contract management or by providing technical services.

Fifth Tianjin CPC Congress Conducts Business

Preparatory Meeting Held
SK2604070188 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] [Summary from poor reception] "A preparatory meeting of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress was held in the Tianjin Guesthouse on the afternoon of 21 April. Comrade Nie Bichu presided over the meeting. By a show of hands the meeting approved the namelists of the 19-member Credentials Committee, the 68-member Presidium of the congress, the candidate for secretary general of the congress, and the congress agenda."

"The major items of the congress agenda are to hear and discuss the report of the fourth municipal party committee, to discuss the written report of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, to elect the fifth municipal party committee, and to elect the members of the municipal Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions."

"During the preparatory meeting, Comrades Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Yan Dakai delivered speeches."

"In his speech, Comrade Li Ruihuan expressed the wish that the upcoming party congress would become a gathering for developing the excellent municipal situation, a situation that has not come easily" and which has been created through the overall efforts made by all Communist Party members and the people throughout the municipality. Therefore, we should treasure the excellent situation, bring democracy into full play, deal with practical problems by pooling the wisdom of the mass, enable our party members to further achieve unity and trust each other, and unite as one in improving our work in various fields, he said.

Opens 22 Apr

SK2604071888 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress ceremoniously opened on 22 April. Wu Zhen presided over the congress and Li Ruihuan gave a work report on behalf of the fourth Tianjin municipal party committee.

The Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress ceremoniously opened at the east auditorium of the Tianjin Guesthouse on the morning of 22 April. Bearing the great trust of 560,000 party members throughout the municipality, 710 delegates from all fronts happily attended the grand gathering which was a focus of attention for party members and the masses of people across the municipality. [passage omitted]

Taking seats on the front row of the rostrum were Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Hao Tianyi, (Miao Shuyi), Guo Chunyuan, Liu Gang, Liu Jinfeng, Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, Zhang Dinghua, Zheng Guozhong, and Bai Hualing. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Ruihuan's report was divided into four parts: 1. Major achievements and basic experience: 2. Tentative strategic plans and major measures: 3. Economic and political structural reforms: and 4. Party leadership and party spirit. [passage omitted]

Secretary on Export Economy

OW230643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1328 GMT 22 Apr 88

[By reporters Dou Heyi and Ma Jie]

[Text] Tianjin, 22 Apr (XINHUA)—At the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress which opened today, Secretary Li Ruihuan of the municipal CPC Committee said: Tianjin will quicken its pace in executing its development strategy with the emphasis on expanding its export-oriented economy and improving economic results; open up the various channels for raising funds; boldly make use of foreign investments; and create a fine environment conducive to promoting export-oriented economy.

He said: Tianjin has maintained trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions and established business ties with over 10,000 foreign business establishments on a long-term basis. A pattern to open the city to all parts of the country and the world has taken preliminary shape.

Li Ruihuan pointed out: In order to open even wider to the outside world and quicken our pace in developing Tianjin's economy, Tianjin must further readjust the product mix and the setup of production; vigorously develop industries that are labor intensive and quite competitive on the international market; and develop industries that are both labor and technology intensive. At the same time, we must actively develop industries that are technologically advanced and that have great potential in turning out more products for export. We must also develop industries of high technology, and produce more export products that require little investment but yield prompt economic results. We must adopt various forms in developing our economy such as joint investments, cooperative production, processing imported materials, compensatory trading, and providing technology or equipment in lieu of money to become a shareholder so as to help enterprises in the interior provinces join efforts to turn out export products.

Li Ruihuan said: In the course of developing export business and carrying out economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, we must form enterprises or groups of enterprises operated jointly by industrial and trade associations or agricultural and trade associations to handle export businesses. We must permit major exporters and enterprises which have great potential in exporting their products to do direct trade with foreign countries; boldly expand business in processing imported materials, manufacturing according to buyer's samples, assembling parts supplied by the buyer and doing compensatory trading; and actively develop Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and enterprises run exclusively with foreign investment. At the same time, we should observe the international practice of letting foreign businessmen run such businesses or letting them play a major role in running such businesses.

Li Ruihuan also said: We must select, in a planned manner, a group of export enterprises and large and medium enterprises with potential to do export business, and help them attract foreign investments by becoming joint ventures or selling shares to foreign businessmen so as to make use of such foreign investments in carrying out technical renovations. We may also contract out some enterprises that have suffered losses for a long time because of poor management to foreign businessmen and let them run such enterprises on lease.

Secretary Li on Strategy

OW260758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT
23 Apr 88

[Text] Tianjin, April 23 (XINHUA)—The tasks for Tianjin by the end of the century are to increase efficiency and to develop an export oriented-economy, Mayor Li Ruihuan has said.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the fifth Tianjin municipal party congress Friday, Li, also secretary of the municipal party committee, outlined the city's targets for the end of the century as follows:

—quadrupling the 1980 GNP and total industrial and agricultural value three years in advance;

—increasing the proportion of exports to total industrial output to one-third; and

—renovating and improving industry's technological base.

Tianjin will have to establish a rational industrial structure, develop its foreign trade and international technical exchanges, and improve the investment environment, Li said.

Li said that labor-intensive industry which required little investment and which could yield quick economic results should also be stepped up.

Foreign-invested enterprises should be managed by foreign experts and poorly-managed factories should be contracted to them, he said. In the last five years, the city has exported goods worth 6.6 billion U.S. dollars and signed 230 contracts to establish joint ventures or cooperative enterprises.

Li Chairs Presidium Meeting

SK2604071988 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] The Presidium of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress held its third meeting on the evening of 24 April. Comrade Li Ruihuan presided over the meeting.

After hearing a report on how the various delegations discussed the proposed namelists of the candidates for the one committee and two commissions, and the draft

electoral methods, the meeting decided on the proposed namelists of the candidates for members of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee. It also decided on the namelist of the candidates for members of the Advisory Commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and approved the draft electoral methods of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress.

The meeting also put forward the namelist of chief ballot supervisors of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress, and approved the namelist of the ballot supervisors recommended by the various delegations. The namelists will be submitted to the joint session of the congress for approval.

Tianjin Holds CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting

SK2604072088 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] The 34th meeting of the 7th municipal CPPCC Standing Committee opened on 23 April. At the meeting the participating members discussed and approved various matters and decided to convene the first session of the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee in the Tianjin Guesthouse in mid May.

Wu Zhen, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee and deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, and Xiao Yan, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, respectively presided over the meeting. Wu Zhen delivered a speech.

In his speech Wu Zhen pointed out: The seventh municipal CPPCC Committee has come to an end and successfully fulfilled the tasks imposed on it by history. We are convinced that the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee will certainly be able to carry forward the tasks and forge ahead into the future, to score new achievements, and to further play its role in the programs of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and of building the two civilizations.

At the meeting Liu Zengti, deputy director of the United Front Work Department under the municipal party committee, delivered a report giving an explanation of the namelist of candidates for the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee. Drawing up the namelist of the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee was done in the spirit of the 13th CPC Congress. The total is 744, a 3-person increase over the figure for the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee. Of those proposed, 432 or 58.1 percent were members of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee; 312 or 42.9 percent are brand new; 288 or 38.7 percent are CPC members; and 456 or 61.3 percent are members of various democratic parties and nonparty personages from various social circles. The average age of these proposed members is 58.1 years old, a 3.4 years decrease over the average age of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee. Some 403 or 54.2 percent are under

60. The process of arriving at the namelist for the members of the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee has resulted in an increase in the number and proportion of members from various democratic parties. Thus, the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee members will be more representative, and intellectuals will play a very large role in the new committee. Some typical representatives from specialized households and individual-run enterprises which have made marked contributions to conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and building the two civilizations, will enter the new CPPCC Committee.

The meeting also approved the draft work report of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee, the personnel in

charge of delivering the work report at the upcoming session, the draft work report of the Motion Work Committee, the draft agenda for the first session of the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee, the proposed namelist for the Presidium and secretary general of the first session, and other matters.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, including Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Li Yuan, Huang Tifei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tian-shou, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, and Liao Canhui; and Li Qin, director of the United Front Work Department under the municipal party committee.

Six Killed, Injured in Research Unit Explosion
OW2704085888 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] A fire caused by an explosion at a certain research unit under the Chungshan Science Institute, located in Tashu Village, Hsinshan Town, Kaohsiung County, on the afternoon of 26 April killed one person and injured five others. The sound of explosion shocked nearby residents in Hsinshan Town.

It has been learned that the explosion probably occurred at the research unit's explosives assembly room.

Radio on Farmers Protest of U.S. Stand on Trade
OW261208 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Station commentary: "The New Round of ROC-U.S. Trade Talks"]

[Text] These little piggies did not go to market but rather to a protest. And they were the stars of the demonstration, as they were unleashed to run around in the streets, causing havoc as they may.

Tens of piglets were let loose this morning in the vicinity of the American Institute on Taiwan as Taiwan farmers vented their anger toward American trade attitudes. The protest was timed for the start of another round of trade talks between the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan and the United States on Tuesday, to be held in Taipei. It was the second farm protest at the American Institute in three weeks. The first one saw chicken farmers and fruit growers vent their frustration over U.S. pressure on Taipei to open fruit and turkey markets further to U.S. imports.

Even without the piglet protest, this round of trade talks looked to be shrouded in controversy. In the past few months, an unfortunate rise in anti-American sentiment has manifested itself by the farm protests and by local calls for ROC trade negotiators to avoid being pushed around by their American counterparts at the talks. Many people on Taiwan perceive the United States as having adopted a bullying attitude toward Taiwan on trade issues.

The agenda of trade talks includes talks on protection of intellectual property rights, financial services, cigarette and alcoholic beverage imports, agricultural imports, and general issues. Essentially, the United States wants the ROC to strengthen its enforcement of protection for intellectual property rights, so as to achieve more fair trade, while continuing to open its markets to U.S. import of goods and services.

A few sticky points will be discussed, including the five-year rice agreement, which expires this year. In 1983, under pressure from the United States, the ROC agreed not to export rice, though it is one of the chief producers of rice. The ROC says it will refuse to renew this agreement on the ground that it blatantly violates the nation's sovereignty and is an unreasonable, unfair demand. In the services sector, the ROC wants to open its markets gradually to U.S. competition, for the simple reason that it does not want the United States to swamp the local service industry. Services are the main U.S. strength, and Taiwan's market is too small to allow unbridled competition with the services giant.

Meanwhile, the ROC negotiators plan to exchange views with the U.S. delegates on the issue of the ROC's desire to join international economic organizations such as GATT and the World Bank. The ROC plans to solicit U.S. assistance in this effort.

Commenting on the recent trade friction, ROC officials are quick to point out that they are paying close attention to public views. They are also quick to caution the public on not getting carried away with anti-Americanism. The head of the ROC delegation, Vice Economic Minister Wang Chien-shien, reminded the public that the United States is an indispensable friend and ally of the ROC, and that the ROC could not take American trade problems, specifically her whopping trade deficit with the ROC, lightly.

Most people on Taiwan understand this. Yet they also understand that it is unfair for the United States to bully little Taiwan into making unreasonable concessions on trade. If the U.S. trade team is reasonable, Taiwan farmers will call off the piggies, and trade issues can be solved in mutually beneficial ways.

Hong Kong

Draft Law Process Encounters Difficulties

Committee Rejects Appeal

HK2704012188 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Apr 88 p 1

[By Stanley Leung in Beijing]

[Text] Officials of the Basic Law Drafting Committee [BLDC] yesterday turned down calls for an urgent discussion on the formation of a sensitive committee which will advise on the amendment and interpretation of the mini-constitution.

The call for early discussion on the "Basic Law Committee" was first made by a local drafter, Dr Rayson Huang, and was echoed by several others at a group discussion yesterday on the first draft.

The three-day plenary session, opened yesterday by the chairman, Mr Ji Pengfei, will deal only with the broad content of the first draft and a comprehensive plan to consult Hong Kong people and mainlanders.

No separate item was set aside for the formation of the committee, whose responsibilities and authority fall beyond the scope of work of the drafting committee, because it will report to the National People's Congress.

An urgent meeting of all the leading drafting committee officials—including chairman, vice-chairmen and secretaries-general—was called immediately after the matter was raised yesterday to decide whether to include the item in the agenda for today or tomorrow.

The secretary-general, Mr Li Hou, emerged from the meeting to say that the agenda would not be changed.

However, he said that the formation of the Basic Law Committee could still be raised at small group discussions today.

Mr Li also confirmed that the minister in charge of Hong Kong policies, Mr Ji Pengfei, would visit Hong Kong later this year at the invitation of the Governor, Sir David Wilson, and the Basic Law Consultative Committee.

Although no exact date for the visit was given, it is understood Mr Ji will arrive in June when a delegation of mainland drafters will also be in the territory gathering views.

Mr Li said Mr Ji will travel to the territory as the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council and as chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee.

On whether a meeting between Mr Ji and Sir David would touch on British views on the Basic Law, Mr Li said any problem could be discussed.

Concern over the authority of the drafting committee's co-ordinating group, headed by Hong Kong tycoon Sir Y K Pao, continued yesterday.

In group discussions, some drafters challenged the authority of the group to make substantive changes to articles contained in the first draft.

They are worried that incidents similar to the deletion of some options from the draft put to this week's plenary session might recur in future.

Some of the drafters are considering expressing "reservations" about parts of the draft when it was tabled to the session tomorrow for endorsement.

The BLDC's deputy secretary-general, Mr Mao Junnian, also a member of the co-ordinating group, denied there had been any abuse of power by the group.

Deleted Items 'Row' Settled

HK2604092188 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Apr 88 p 1

[By Stanley Leung in Beijing and Chris Yeung]

[Text] A last-minute amendment to the Basic Law draft has settled a row among members of the Drafting Committee that had threatened to mar the seventh plenary session which opens in Beijing today.

Four proposals on the formation of the first post-1997 government are expected to be reinstated along with three other options when the 172-article draft is tabled for approval by the 58-member drafting committee in the Great Hall of the People.

The reinstatement of the axed options follows pressure by 10 Hong Kong drafters who signed a joint petition to the director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei.

The group met on Saturday morning over what they alleged was unauthorised deletion of the proposals.

The dramatic turnaround to include the options occurred shortly before local drafters left for the Chinese capital yesterday morning.

The drafting committee's secretary-general, Mr Li Hou, who is also a vice-director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, told the group it had been decided to produce a separate copy of the deleted proposals which would be sent to all the drafters for reference before today's meeting.

The Hong Kong drafter and lawyer who initiated the protest, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, said she was satisfied with Mr Li's suggestion although she was not sure whether the deleted part could be included in the first official draft to be endorsed by the current session.

"We should learn a lesson from this incident. The most important thing is the need to clarify the powers and jurisdiction of the co-ordinating committee," Miss Liu said.

The four options were dropped by the co-ordinating committee, jointly headed by Hong Kong tycoon Sir Yue-kong Pao and mainland historian Hu Sheng, because they were considered to be similar to three other options contained in the section dealing with government.

The political sub-group, co-convened by local publisher Louis Cha and mainland legal expert Xiao Weiyun, had originally shortlisted seven proposals on the formation of the first Special Administrative Region government, as the post-1997 government will be known.

The seven were put forward by Mr Cha, Miss Liu, Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming, Mr Xu Chongde, Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu, Mr Cha Chimin and Dr Raymond Wu of the Group of 81 businessmen and professionals on the Basic Law Consultative Committee.

Only the proposals from Mr Cha, Miss Tam and Mr Lee survived.

The omissions sparked off a row with drafters who claimed the co-ordinating committee had no authority to make the cuts.

Miss Liu said most local drafters were of the opinion that the co-ordinating committee had no authority to make the cuts.

Miss Liu said most local drafters were of the opinion that the co-ordinating group was empowered only to improve wording and prevent repetition of clauses, instead of making substantive changes to any original drafts.

The drafters were seeking urgent clarification on the panel's authority, because it was to be responsible for producing the draft which takes account of public opinion in Hong Kong.

Mr Cha, who drew up the petition to the Secretariat, endorsed the need to clarify the group's terms of reference to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future.

The 15-strong group includes Mr Li, the two deputy secretaries-general and the 10 co-conveners from the five drafting sub-groups.

One deputy secretary-general, Mr Mao Junnian, has said his group had full power to alter proposals as it saw fit.

According to the published agenda, the co-ordinating group is to table a working draft containing 173 articles to the current session for discussion.

The draft, which is the culmination of three years' work by five sub-groups, will be released simultaneously in Hong Kong and Beijing for a five-month consultation period.

Progress Reported

HK2704064688 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Apr 88 p 1

[By staff reporter Dong Lisheng]

[Text] Drafting of the basic law for the projected Hong Kong Special Administrative Region "has made substantial progress," with a preliminary version ready to be publicized to gathered opinions.

The drafting committee began its seventh meeting in Beijing yesterday to discuss and decide on the publication of the draft and work out ways and means of canvassing opinion in Hong Kong and on the Chinese mainland.

Ji Pengfei, chairman of the drafting committee, said the draft, "is the satisfactory initial result of the joint effort of the 58 members on the drafting committee."

Ji told 51 members at the meeting that because it was a preliminary version, it needed to be perfected. There were several alternatives on certain issues. Common ground had yet to be reached on the process of opinion canvassing.

Ann Tse-Kai, vice-chairman of the drafting committee, briefed members on the work of the Hong Kong Basic Law Advisory Committee over the past six months.

The committee was set up in December 1985, to convey Hong Kong residents' opinion to the drafting committee and serve in a consulting capacity.

Macao

Tourism Chief Sacked Over Airport Remarks

HK2604153088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1505 GMT
26 Apr 88

[Text] Macao, April 26 (AFP)—Tourism Department Director Luis Nunes da Ponte was sacked by the Macao Government Tuesday, apparently for remarks he made to a Hong Kong newspaper about the enclave's planned airport.

Mr Nunes da Ponte was relieved of his duties by Secretary for Economic Affairs Galhardo Simoes for "behaviour incompatible with the nature of his duties," according to a decision published Tuesday in an official bulletin.

Government sources said the dismissal, which took effect immediately, was linked to remarks by Mr Nunes da Ponte published in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST Monday regarding the airport project and its connection to Hong Kong.

The Macao official told the POST that the airport would begin construction in August and was scheduled to open in 1992, and he believed Hong Kong could drop its plan to build a replacement for the increasingly busy Kai Tak Airport.

"An airport in Macao is very important to China and in my opinion, Hong Kong won't build a second one," he

was quoted as saying in a front-page report, which was carried Tuesday by the Macao press.

The POST also quoted him as saying that Air France and West Germany's Lufthansa Airlines had expressed an interest in flying to Macao once the airport was finished.

The government sources said Mr Nunes da Ponte was considered to have shown a total lack of diplomatic sensitivity while clearly exceeding the responsibilities of his office.

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DATE FILMED

28 April 1988

